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CENTENNIAL HISTORY
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1921
THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY
CHICAGO

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E. C. SIMMONS

BORN SEPTEMBER 2, 1812

DIED APRIL 9, 1887

Edward C. Simmons



EDWARD C. SIMMONS had passed the eightieth milestone when he was called from his activities to the world beyond. His career had indeed been a most active and useful one. He was numbered among those men to whom St. Louis attributes her development and her greatness. He entered the commercial circles of the city when a lad of sixteen years as an apprentice to the hardware trade in the store of Child, Pratt & Company on Main street, near Vine. From that time until his death his course was marked by a steady progression that ultimately gave him world leadership in connection with the hardware business, until he stood at the head of the largest enterprise of this character not only in America but in all the world. It has been said that opportunity never knocks at the door of one who is not ready to receive her. At every point in his career Edward C. Simmons was watchful of those chances which would permit him to take a forward step and he was never afraid to venture when the way was open. The story of his life is certainly an inspiring one.

Born in Frederick, Maryland, on the 21st of September, 1839, he was but seven years of age when brought by his parents, Zachariah T. and Louise (Helfenstein) Simmons, to St. Louis, where he became a public school pupil, passing through consecutive grades to his entrance to the high school, then located on Sixth, between St. Charles and Locust streets. When his textbooks were put aside he entered upon the apprenticeship previously indicated and after three years thus spent he became an employe of Wilson, Levering & Waters, a firm that had recently established business at No. 51 North Main street. In that connection he made steady advancement as the result of his industry, his capability and faithfulness, and when four years later Mr. Wilson retired from the firm he was admitted to a partnership under the style of Levering, Waters & Company, becoming one of the proprietors of the business on the 1st of January, 1863. Following the death of Mr. Levering in 1864, the business was reorganized under the firm name of Waters, Simmons & Company and so remained until Mr. Waters retired in 1870. With the accession of Isaac W. Morton to the firm at that time the style was changed to E. C. Simmons & Company and thus Edward C. Simmons reached the head of an enterprise which, under his guidance, was to develop into the largest establishment of the kind in the world. A contemporary writer said of him while he was still a factor in the world's work: "He was the first of the business men of St. Louis to appreciate the advantage of the liberal provisions of the Missouri laws as applied to corporations and was the pioneer in the entire United States in incorporating mercantile concerns, thus setting an example that has been most extensively followed since." He was led to this step by the purpose and desire to give his worthy employes an opportunity to invest in the

stock of the company and thus reap the more direct reward of their labors. The name of Simmons Hardware Company has become synonymous with the hardware trade of the country and the growth of this mammoth concern is attributable in large measure to him whose name introduces this record.

It has been said that no man is truly successful who does not love his business and find joy in its control. From his boyhood Mr. Simmons was enthusiastically interested in his work and beginning with the most simple duties advanced from one department to another until he had mastered the trade to the minutest detail and through experience had gained a splendid equipment for the larger operations of the vast enterprise which he developed. He has not been a follower but a leader in the world of trade, being the first to introduce and utilize methods which are now generally followed. He was one of the earliest merchants to employ traveling salesmen and with the growth of the business the company today employs more traveling representatives than any other establishment in America. The selection of these men was always a matter of pride with Mr. Simmons, for it was his constant aim to secure men who would elevate the business, keeping it up to the highest possible standard, not only in the extent of trade, but in the courtesy of its representatives and in the service to the public. He encouraged his salesmen to be upright in the broadest sense of the term, to cultivate good habits and strict integrity. His favorite maxims, which he made the basis of his business rules, were: "The jobber's first duty is to help his customers to prosper"; and "The recollection of quality remains long after the price is forgotten." The latter constituted the watchword of his entire business career and he would sacrifice profit rather than his standard in this direction.

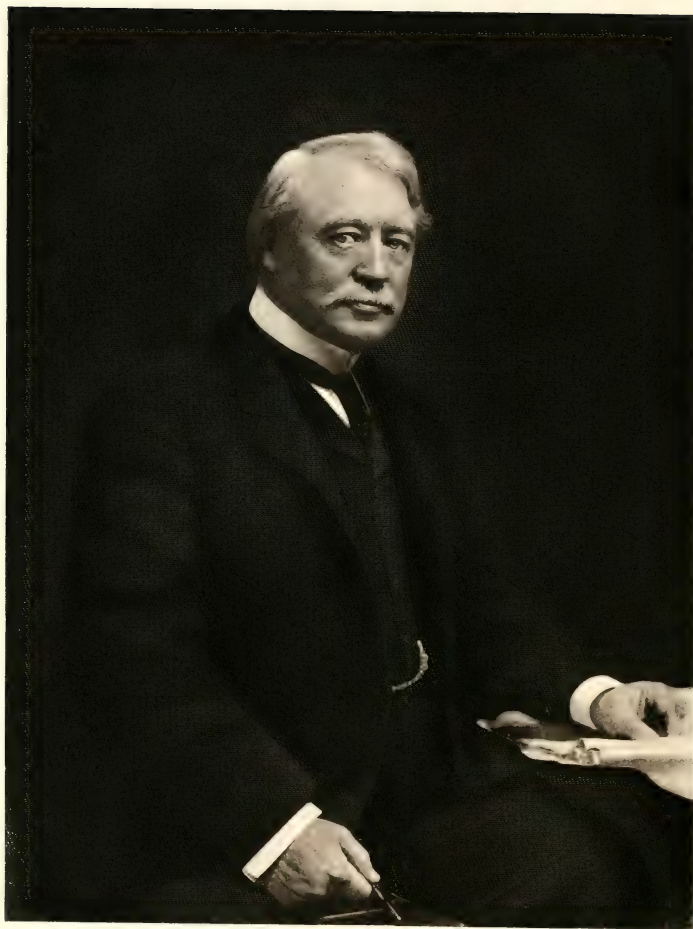
In an analyzation of his life work it will be seen that one of the strong elements in Mr. Simmons' success was his ability correctly to judge men. This was evidenced in his selection of his staff of assistants and it may be confidently asserted that there is not today in the United States a more perfect business organization than Simmons Hardware Company, nor one founded on a more enduring basis.

On the 1st of January, 1898, Mr. Simmons, together with his friend and associate, Mr. Morton, retired from active business. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Wallace D. Simmons, who had gone through a long and careful course of training for the important duties devolving upon the head of this immense institution. Mr. Simmons and Mr. Morton, however, retained their places on the board of directors, acting in an advisory capacity while shifting the larger responsibilities to younger shoulders. Mr. Morton died some years ago. Mr. Simmons was an important factor in bringing trade from remote sections to St. Louis, his salesmen having covered every state and territory in the Union. He always believed St. Louis to be the most favorably located geographically of the larger cities as a jobbing center and was enthusiastic on the subject of its commercial possibilities. He witnessed its development from a small and inconsequential town with but limited industrial and financial interests, into the fourth city of the Union and to this result he largely contributed. It would be impossible for a man of his resourcefulness to confine his efforts to one line alone. His activities covered a wide range and at all times the city has been either a direct or indirect beneficiary. In addition to his mercantile enterprises he has been largely interested in banking, having been at different times and for long periods a

director of the Boatmen's Bank, the St. Louis National Bank, the National Bank of Commerce and the St. Louis Union Trust Company.

In 1866 occurred the marriage of Edward C. Simmons and Miss Carrie Welch, a daughter of George W. and Lucy Welch. They became the parents of three sons: Wallace D., now the president of Simmons Hardware Company; Edward H. and George W., who are vice presidents of the company.

The family circle was broken by the hand of death when on the 18th of April, 1920, Edward C. Simmons was called to the home beyond, and thus passed away one whose name is inseparably linked with the commercial development of St. Louis, for long after he had retired from active connection with the Simmons Hardware Company he was known throughout the country as the dean of the trade in the United States. A lifelong member of the Episcopal church, Mr. Simmons made his religion the basis of the high ideals which ever actuated him in his relations to his fellowmen. He was a member of the St. Louis, Noonday, St. Louis Country and Commercial Clubs. He was keenly interested in the welfare of the city and cooperated in many of those movements and organized activities which looked to the benefit and upbuilding of St. Louis. His own standards of life were ever high. In 1880-1 he was a member of the St. Louis police board which is given credit for the permanent closing of every public gambling house in a single night. Always an advocate of temperance, while he never interfered with others in this particular he gave encouragement and assistance to all who attempted to leave intoxicants alone and the large force of employes of Simmons Hardware Company is made up almost wholly of men who abstain. His teaching was ever that of example rather than of precept and his own career was a source of encouragement and inspiration to many.



H. A. Doyle

Wilbur Fisk Boyle



ELL merited honors and distinction came to Wilbur Fisk Boyle, who as a practitioner before the bar of Missouri continuously advanced from the outset of his career until he left the ranks of the many and stood among the successful few. A native of Brooke county, Virginia, now West Virginia, he was born August 20, 1840, a son of the Rev. Joseph Boyle, D.D., and Emeline (Gist) Boyle. His father's birth occurred in Baltimore, Maryland, May 12, 1812, and the mother was a native of Brooke county, Virginia. They were married on the 9th of August, 1836, and Dr. Boyle devoted his life to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, being connected with regular pastorate service in that church until called to his reward, his death occurring in Lexington, Missouri, May 3, 1872. He became a member of the Missouri conference in 1842 and thereafter filled pulpits in the various Methodist churches of St. Louis and in other cities of the state, being recognized as one of the prominent divines of Missouri and a most able exponent of the doctrines of his denomination. He was again and again chosen representative to the general conference of the church and in the deliberations of that body became so influential that he acquired national fame. In 1844 he was a delegate to the convention of southern conferences, which took action upon the question of separate organization of the Methodist church in the south, the body casting an affirmative vote therefor. Rev. Boyle was also active in the promotion of the educational and publishing enterprises of his conference, having been the founder of the St. Louis Christian Advocate.

Endowed by nature with strong intellectual power, Wilbur Fisk Boyle carefully and conscientiously used the talents which had been given him and laid the foundation for his later success before the bar in a thorough education, which he acquired in the public schools of the various cities to which his father's labors called him and later in different colleges and universities. He spent two years, beginning in 1852, as a student in the Masonic College of Lexington, Missouri, and from 1854 until 1856 attended Central College of Fayette, Missouri, while in the fall of the latter year he was matriculated in Asbury University at Greencastle, Indiana. He was fortunate in having as his law preceptor the Hon. Edward Bates, who was attorney general in the cabinet of President Lincoln, and following his admission to the bar on the 1st of January, 1868, he at once began practice in St. Louis. No dreary novitiate awaited him. He brought to the commencement of his legal career an equipment that was unusually good and through the careful preparation of each case and its forceful presentation before the courts he soon gained a reputation for ability that placed him beyond the point of mediocrity and afterward gained for him honors and success in the practice of law. In 1876 he was called to the bench of the St. Louis circuit court,

whereon he served for six years. His fellow citizens would have indorsed his first term in a reelection had he not declined a second nomination. On the 1st of January, 1883, he retired from the bench and became senior partner of the firm of Boyle, Adams & McKeighan, which partnership was succeeded in 1892 by Boyle & Adams, this relation being maintained until the appointment of Judge Adams to the bench of the United States district court in 1895. At that date Judge Boyle became senior partner in the firm of Boyle, Priest & Lehmann, and following the withdrawal of the junior partner the association between Mr. Boyle and Mr. Priest continued until the death of the former. He was one of the strongest exponents of civil law in St. Louis, thoroughly familiar with principle and precedent, and brought ready solution to the most difficult and intricate legal problems.

Mr. Boyle's activities did not cease with his work before the courts, but extended into various fields, especially in connection with public projects and movements whereby the welfare of the city was promoted along material, intellectual, social and moral lines. He was a director of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company and was a member of the advisory board of the St. Louis Law School. He was made a governmental delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists held in St. Louis in 1904, and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition found no more stalwart champion than Wilbur F. Boyle. He served as a member of the executive, foreign relations and entertainment committees, was vice president of the international jury of awards, and for his valuable services in those connections received decorations and honors of high rank from several foreign governments. He was recognized throughout the country as the peer of many of the ablest representatives of the bar and was a valued member of the St. Louis, Missouri and American Bar Associations.

On the 6th of October, 1864, Mr. Boyle was married to Miss Fannie L. Brother, who died January 11, 1910. Little more than a year had passed when on the 28th of March, 1911, Mr. Boyle passed away, the only surviving member of the family being their daughter, Sidney Emeline. Mr. Boyle held membership in the Methodist church and its teachings found exemplifications in his life. His interests extended to those broader realms of thought wherein research is bringing to light a knowledge of the past and investigation is promoting the progress of the future. He belonged to the Missouri Historical Society and the Academy of Science and was also a cooperant factor in the work of the Business Men's League of St. Louis. The social element in his nature was also a predominant one and for fifteen years he was the popular president of the St. Louis Country Club and also held membership in the St. Louis, Noonday, Racquet and other clubs. A kindred spirit drew him into close companionship with the most intelligent and cultured men of the city and yet he possessed in marked degree the ready tact that enabled him to put the most humble or obscure man at ease in his presence.



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Murray Carlston

Murray Carleton



IN the year 1873 Murray Carleton entered the business circles of St. Louis in connection with the wholesale dry goods trade, but while he has steadily developed his interests and has won notable success in founding and conducting the Carleton Dry Goods Company, this represents but one phase of his activity, for at all times the subjective and objective interests of his life have been well balanced. He has ever recognized his duties and obligations to his fellowmen and has been a contributing factor to the promotion of many lines of work which have had for their object the betterment of conditions and the uplift of the individual. His life, broadly useful as well as substantially successful, should serve as an inspiration to the young and a source of encouragement to all.

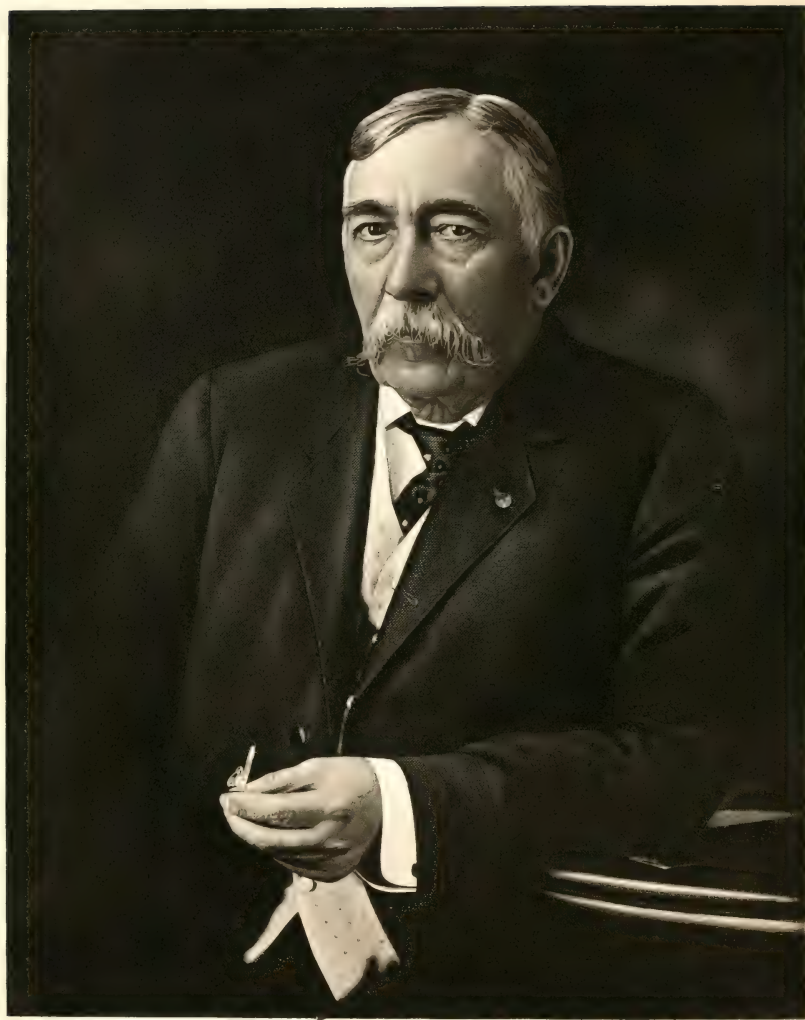
Mr. Carleton is a native of Cumberland, Maryland, and the son of a merchant and railway contractor, Henry D. Carleton, who resided in that city. From an early age the present St. Louis merchant has been dependent upon his own resources and made his initial step in business as an employe in a newspaper office in his native town when a lad of thirteen years. There he remained for a period of six years, gaining valuable experience in his newspaper training, for such a work always brings the individual wide and comprehensive knowledge of things current in the world and promotes an alertness of mind that is perhaps manifest in no other business as quickly and forcefully as it is in the gathering of news.

With Murray Carleton's advent into the business circles of St. Louis in 1873, he became identified with the wholesale dry goods house of Henry Bell & Son and from that point has made steady progress, winning various promotions until he reached the presidency of the Carleton Dry Goods Company, which is the outgrowth of the old firm of Henry Bell & Son. In 1875 Daniel W. Bell became owner of the original establishment and conducted the business under his own name until his death in 1878, when the firm of J. H. Wear, Boogher & Company was organized by former employes of the Bell establishment, Jesse L. and John P. Boogher and James H. Wear. At a later date the firm style of Wear, Boogher & Company was assumed and on the 1st of January, 1884, Mr. Carleton became a partner in the undertaking, having in the meantime gained comprehensive knowledge of every phase and principle of the trade as affecting the sales and the office management. Three years after he acquired an interest in the business it was incorporated under the style of the Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Company, which on the 1st of January, 1900, was succeeded by the Carleton Dry Goods Company, organized by Murray Carleton, who has since occupied the presidency. This is today one of the large and important commercial institutions of St. Louis and stands as a monument to the business ability, keen sagacity and broad commercial vision of the founder. James Russell Lowell has said, "An

institution is but the lengthened shadow of a man," and by this the measure of Mr. Carleton's business ability, his executive force and his undaunted enterprise may be taken. He has now long occupied a central place on the stage of activity in connection with the wholesale dry goods interests of St. Louis and has also extended his efforts into other fields, becoming identified with the St. Louis Transit Company and the United Railway Company, both of which elected him to the presidency. He is likewise a director and senior vice president of the Boatmen's Bank and his opinions upon business matters are considered a valuable asset in the conduct of any public enterprise or undertaking. At the time of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition he was chosen one of the directors and likewise served on its executive committee, contributing to the success of the fair which was here held and which was one of the epoch making features in the history of Missouri and the country.

In 1884 Mr. Carleton was united in marriage to Miss Annie Laurie Hays and they became the parents of eight children, one of whom, Susan R., has passed away, while those still living are: Murray, Jr.; Hope D., who enlisted in the United States army as a private and was promoted to sergeant, being in overseas service in France and highly complimented in reports by his superior officers; Dorcas, now the wife of Louis Wynne Martin of St. Louis; Esther, the wife of Captain Richard Moore, Junior, of St. Louis; Ruth, the wife of C. L. Wood of Denver, Colorado; Patricia and Annie Laurie, both at home.

That the social interests of life have made strong appeal to Mr. Carleton is shown in his membership in the Log Cabin, St. Louis Country, Sunset Hill, St. Louis, and Noonday Clubs and the Missouri Athletic Association. These interests, however, constitute but one phase of his activity outside of business. He has always been mindful of his duties and obligations to his fellowmen and has long been a devoted and faithful member of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church, contributing generously to its support, taking active part in its work and serving as chairman of its board of stewards. For twelve years he was also one of the trustees and the treasurer of the Barnes Hospital. For many years he served as Sunday school superintendent and is still a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Louis. He has been quick to meet the needs which have arisen as the result of the World war and was chairman of the Missouri Division of the European Relief Committee for the starving children of the war-ridden countries, raising more than three hundred thousand dollars for this cause. His life has been fruitful of many good results. His standards and his ideals are high and he has improved every opportunity to bring about their practical acceptance. Strong and purposeful, he has accomplished much not only in the upbuilding of his own fortunes, but in the promotion of the world's work along the lines of intellectual and moral advancement and of benevolent and charitable work.



Wm. H. Blodgett

Wells H. Blodgett



WELLS HOWARD BLODGETT was born January 29th, 1839, at Downers Grove, Du Page county, Illinois. His father, Israel P. Blodgett, was a native of Belchertown, Massachusetts, and his mother, Avis (Dodge) Blodgett, was born in the nearby town of Amherst, in that state. In 1830 they traveled across the country by wagon to Albany. The Erie Canal had then been opened, and they went by that route from Albany to Buffalo. From Buffalo they took a schooner (there were no steamboats on the Lakes in those days) to Chicago, which was then better known as "Fort Dearborn." From Chicago they traveled west about twenty-five miles, across the open country (there being no established roads), to the DuPage river, where they located their home. At that time the tribe of Indians known as the Pottowatomies occupied the DuPage river country. Locally they were friendly with the white people who were coming to settle in their country. But when Black Hawk, Chief of the Sacs and Foxes, declared war against the whites and commenced crossing to the east side of the Mississippi with his warriors, the white settlers residing west of Fort Dearborn became alarmed and fled to the fort for protection. Afterwards, however, when Black Hawk had been defeated and captured, the Blodgett family returned to their home on the DuPage, but soon afterwards they moved to a new location and established their home at the place now known as Downers Grove, where Wells H. (the subject of this sketch) was born and grew up on a farm as other boys do in a new country. He was one of a family of eight children, seven sons and one daughter. His eldest brother (Henry W. Blodgett) was judge of the federal court at Chicago for many years. Another brother (Asiel Z.) served through the war 1861-5 as a captain in the Ninety-sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and was severely wounded at Mission Ridge. Another Brother (Edward A.) was adjutant of that regiment and received a brevet commission as Major of Infantry. His youngest brother (Charles B.) still resides in the old home at Downers.

In 1856, '57 and '58 Wells H. Blodgett was a student at Wheaton and Mount Morris, and at the close of the school year in 1858 he entered the law office of Norman B. Judd as a student. Mr. Judd was at that time one of the best known citizens of that state. He was chairman of the Republican State Committee and the member of the National Republican Committee from Illinois. He was general counsel for the Rock Island Railroad Company, and in the great suits brought, in both the state and federal courts, by the river interests, to prevent the placing of a bridge pier in the channel of the Mississippi river, he employed Mr. Lincoln as his associate, and at the National Republican Convention that met at Chicago in June, 1860, Mr. Judd presented the name of Mr. Lincoln as the candidate of his state and party for the presidency. In March,

1861, Wells H. Blodgett presented himself before the examining committee for admission to the bar, and received a certificate that entitled him to enrollment. On the 15th day of April, 1861, Mr. Lincoln issued his first call for an army of seventy-five thousand "to protect the national capital and suppress insurrection." April 17 of that year Wells H. Blodgett enrolled as a private in a military company then being organized at Chicago by Captain (afterwards Colonel)-C. C. Marsh. That company was not called into active service, but in July of the same year he again enrolled as a private for "a term of three years or during the war," in Company D, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and afterwards, in August, 1861, he was commissioned by Governor Yates as a first lieutenant in that company and regiment. In the autumn of that year he marched, with his company and regiment, to Springfield, Missouri, in the army commanded by General John C. Fremont. But as the Confederate Army commanded by General Sterling Price had fallen back to a point farther south, the army commanded by Fremont returned north to a camp in Missouri, near what was then the western terminus of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. General Price, however, soon returned with his army to Springfield, and General Samuel R. Curtis, who had succeeded Fremont, decided to move his army against the Confederate forces at Springfield, and in February, 1862, that movement began and continued until the main army, under Curtis, had reached Sugar Creek, Arkansas, at a point two or three miles south of Pea Ridge. In the meantime the army under Price had been reinforced by a division of Confederate troops from Louisiana commanded by General Hebert; by a division from Texas commanded by General Ben McCullough, and a division from Arkansas commanded by General McIntosh. Such being the situation, and while the troops of the main army under Curtis were quietly resting in their camp on Sugar Creek, they were, on the afternoon of March 6, 1862, suddenly startled by the roar of artillery in the direction of Bentonville where the division of the Federal Army under Siegel was in camp. During the night of March 6 the Confederate Army moved from its position near Bentonville, and, on the morning of March 7, it was occupying a position north of the army under Curtis. The Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry was in the division of the Union Army commanded by General Jeff C. Davis of Indiana, and instead of moving south to the attack it moved north, and at daybreak on the morning of March 7 the fighting began and continued until the night of that day. It was renewed the next morning and continued until between one and two o'clock p. m. of March 8. In the final charge of the Union Army, at the point known as Elkhorn Tavern, it so happened that the right of Company D, Thirty-seventh Illinois, rested on the highway leading up (they were then moving north) to what was known as the Elkhorn Tavern. Down the slope to the north some seventy-five or one hundred yards the Confederates had been compelled to abandon two pieces of artillery, and the next day, March 9, Company D of the Thirty-seventh Illinois, commanded by Lieutenant Blodgett, was detailed to escort the two captured guns to the headquarters of General Curtis, who thanked the lieutenant and his company and complimented, in generous terms, the gallantry of the regiment to which they belonged. In the two days' fighting at Pea Ridge (March seventh and eighth, 1862), the Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers lost fifty-four men killed on the

field, six of whom belonged to Company D. The number of wounded in the regiment exceeded one hundred.

In April, 1862, Lieutenant Blodgett was detailed to support Major James M. Hubbard of the First Missouri Cavalry, in the expedition from Cassville, Missouri, into the Indian Nation. Standwaite, then Chief of the Cherokees, was an officer in the Confederate Army and had fought with his regiment under Price and Van Dorn at Pea Ridge. The force under Hubbard consisted of about three hundred cavalry armed with carbines; sixty selected men from the Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, armed with Colt's revolving rifles and two six-pound guns from Davidson's Peoria Battery. Hubbard's command was furnished with ten army wagons, each of which was hauled by six army mules. The wagons served a double purpose: they not only transported the needed commissary supplies, but also enabled the infantry to ride and rest when the marching was too fast or too far for them to walk. Armed and equipped as above, the command moved out from its camp at Cassville and headed for the Indian country. The first day out they met with no opposition, but on the second day, whenever the route lay through brush or timber, small bodies of armed horsemen would form across the narrow roads, and thereupon one of the cannon would be brought into position and upon its discharge a platoon of Hubbard's men would charge down the road and the enemy would disappear. Before reaching the place then known as Seneca Mills, Hubbard had captured more than thirty prisoners, but at that point the number was largely increased. At Seneca Mills Hubbard was informed that a Confederate camp, composed of both whites and Indians, was located over in the nation, on what was then known as Cow Skin Prairie, and at daylight the next morning he started with the cavalry and one piece of artillery to find and capture that camp. He found the camp, but its defenders had fled, and Hubbard returned to Seneca Mills, and from there he marched his command to Neosho, the county seat of Newton county. On reaching Neosho he first took possession of the public square and placed his prisoners in the courthouse, but he soon concluded that in order to hold the courthouse he would be compelled to divide his forces, and thereupon he moved his men to a ridge that overlooked the town, and was then covered with scattering timber. On the point nearest the town he stationed the artillery and supported it with the sixty men from the Thirty-seventh Illinois, commanded by Lieutenant Blodgett. Before reaching Neosho Hubbard had learned that a Confederate force, outnumbering his own, and composed largely of Indians, had been following him, and just at dawn the next morning the white men and Indians composing that force came charging into Hubbard's camp and for a few moments there was a din of shooting and shouting that was most bewildering. The fighting did not last long, however, and when it was over the enemy was seen to be in full retreat. In that brief engagement Hubbard lost two men killed and five were wounded, and inside of Hubbard's camp two Indians were killed and three white men were taken prisoners. In that engagement a bullet fired from what is known as a squirrel rifle struck Lieutenant Blodgett in his left foot and caused a serious but not a permanent injury. The excitement of that attack being over, Hubbard informed his officers that he intended to move, and that his destination would be the Stone barn, then owned by Judge Richie, on the Newtonia prairie. The prisoners and the men of the Thirty-seventh Illinois were then quietly loaded into the wagons.

and, at the sound of the bugle, the movement began. The first two or three miles were in a valley and the road was rough, but the Stone barn on the prairie was reached that afternoon. Soon afterwards, however, squads of mounted men armed with shotguns and rifles began to appear just outside the range of their guns, and it soon became apparent that Hubbard's force was greatly outnumbered. It so happened, however, that Hubbard had with him a young man employed as a civilian scout and guide, who, while at Neosho, had volunteered to pass through the lines of the enemy at night, and go on to Cassville and advise Colonel Black of the situation. The young man succeeded, and at daylight the morning after his arrival at Cassville, Colonel Black left for Neosho with four companies of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, two companies of cavalry, a section of Davidson's Peoria Battery, and some wagons in which to rest the infantry. Arriving at Neosho, Black learned that Hubbard had gone to the Newtonia prairie, and, after giving his men a short rest, he moved in that direction, and before daylight the next morning the men of Hubbard's command welcomed the sound of the big bass drum of the Thirty-seventh Illinois as it announced the approach of Black and the men of that regiment. Soon after daylight the next morning the squads of Confederate horsemen that had been on guard began to move further away from the Stone barn, and by ten o'clock of that morning they had entirely disappeared, and Black, after resting one day with his men, took command of the entire force and returned to Cassville. As showing the manner in which the prisoners captured by Hubbard on that expedition were treated, the following quotation from a letter written many years afterwards by one of them may be of interest:

"Muskogee, April 15, 1898.

Lieutenant Blodgett,
St. Louis, Missouri.
Dear Sir:

I address you as 'Lieutenant' because that was your rank when I was your boy prisoner, thirty-six years ago.

Last week I saw your name mentioned in a Washington dispatch as being one to whom the President would offer a command, as brigadier general, in case we go to war with Spain.

If we are to have another war I think old Confederates ought to be given the first chance.

* * * * *

Treat me as good as you did when I was your prisoner thirty-six years ago. If you enter the service and do not take me with you I shall be greatly disappointed.

Very respectfully yours,
....."

In September, 1862, General Shelby of the Confederate Army was in camp on Newtonia prairie, and it was reported that he had a force of ten thousand cavalry and several field batteries. On receipt of that report General Schofield, in command of the Federal Army in the southwest, took the field. In making an attack on Shelby it was ordered by General Schofield that a brigade of cavalry

commanded by Colonel George H. Hall of Missouri should make a night march and at daylight attack the Confederate camp from the east, and that he (General Schofield) with his infantry and artillery, would, at daylight, approach the Confederate camp from the west. Such was the plan, but when General Schofield reached a point from which he could with his glass see the head of the cavalry column under Hall, a staff officer appeared and reported to General Schofield that Shelby and his army were retreating south on the road leading to Pineville. On receipt of that report General Schofield ordered General E. B. Brown to send a member of his staff to Colonel Hall and direct him to move forward with his command, and bring on an engagement and that he (Schofield), would support him with his infantry and artillery. What happened to Blodgett in his effort to execute that order has since been printed and told on many occasions. We copy from a statement, made at the time, by General E. B. Brown, and published in 1865 in a volume entitled "The Civil War in Song and Story, 1860-1865." The events described in that volume were selected and arranged by Frank Moore, who edited for the United States government the official records of the Union and Confederate Armies. In 1882 that volume was reissued and on page 71 thereof the following statement appears exactly as it did in the edition of 1865:

"One of the coolest and most extraordinary exploits of the war is thus described in a letter written by Brig. Gen. E. B. Brown, dated at Springfield, Missouri, 1862. After a preliminary description of an engagement of the enemy eighteen miles from Newtonia, Gen. Brown proceeds:

"Then General (Schofield) sent Lt. Blodgett with a single orderly with orders to Col. Hall of the 4th Missouri Cavalry, to move to the left and attack in that direction. The route of the lieutenant was across a piece of woods, in which he suddenly found himself facing a squad of the enemy drawn up in irregular line. Without a moment's hesitation he and the orderly drew their revolvers and charged. The cool impudence of the act nonplussed the foe, and, probably thinking there was a large force in the rear, eight of them threw down their arms and surrendered.

'It is difficult for me to say which I admired most in the Lieutenant, his bravery in making the charge against such odds when to have hesitated a moment was certain death, or his presence of mind and coolness in offering to accept them as prisoners.

'The orderly, too, deserves more than a passing notice. His name is Peter Basnett, and he was at one time Sheriff of Brown county, Wis.

'The Lieutenant and orderly were well matched—both are quiet and determined men. I am glad to bear witness to the bravery and soldierly conduct of Lt. Wells H. Blodgett, and I hope he will be rewarded as he deserves.' "

The substance of the foregoing statement was contained in the official report of General Brown, and several years afterwards, at the request of General John C. Black of Illinois, the War Department examined the record and the following citation was then issued:

"Wells H. Blodgett was mustered into the service on the 18th day of September, 1861, to serve three years. He held the grade of Captain of Company 'D,' 37th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and a Medal of Honor is awarded to him for most distinguished gallantry in action, near Newtonia, Missouri, Sep-

tember 30th, 1862, where this officer, with a single orderly, captured an armed picket of eight men and marched them in as prisoners."

On the Medal the following words are engraved:

"The Congress to Colonel Wells H. Blodgett, 48th Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, for most distinguished gallantry near Newtonia, Missouri, September 30, 1862."

On December 7, 1862, the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, was fought between the Federal and Confederate Armies in the southwest. In that campaign Lieutenant Blodgett was on duty as a staff officer, and, accompanied by a single orderly and a citizen guide, he conveyed messages and orders between General Frank J. Herron (commanding the Army of the Frontier) and General James G. Blunt, who was then approaching the battle field with his division. For that service he (Blodgett) received the personal thanks of both the generals. In that battle his company, in the Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, was commanded by Lieutenant William Johnson, who was killed in the action. On January 8, 1863, General Marmaduke, with a cavalry force, reported to be three thousand strong, and a battery of six guns, attacked the military post at Springfield, Missouri. In the battle fought on that day General E. B. Brown (commanding the Federal forces) was severely wounded in the right shoulder, and Blodgett received a severe wound in his right leg above the knee. In March, 1863, Lieutenant Blodgett was commissioned by Governor Yates as Captain of Company D, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and on the face of that commission, above the signature of the Governor, the following words are written:

"Promoted for meritorious services at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 7 and 8, 1862."

"Promoted for meritorious services at Prairie Grove, Arkansas, December 7, 1862."

Early in April, 1863, the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteers (Captain Blodgett commanding Company D), was rushed from southwestern Missouri into St. Louis in freight cars, and then hurried through the city to a steamer waiting at the wharf to transport the regiment to Cape Girardeau to meet and repel an attack upon that post by a Confederate force commanded by General Marmaduke. General John McNeil was in command of the Federal troops at the Cape, and as the men of the Thirty-seventh Regiment were moving off the steamer in the morning they were saluted by the roar of artillery in the very suburbs of the town, and quickly forming line at the wharf, and sending up a "yell" that could be heard by Marmaduke and his men, they went forward, double quick, to the position assigned them. It was soon discovered, however, that General Marmaduke and his troops were in retreat, and thereupon the Thirty-seventh Illinois (commanded by Colonel John C. Black), and some other troops, followed in pursuit down through Bloomfield and on to the St. Francis river at Chalk Bluffs. In approaching the river the highway passed for some distance through a low bottom that was at that time rather sparsely covered with large trees and but little underbrush. When some two or three hundred yards from the river Colonel Black halted his regiment (37th Illinois) and ordered three companies (one of which was commanded by Captain Blodgett) to deploy as skirmishers and advance towards the river. That order was quickly obeyed,

but when the skirmish line reached the river it was found that the bridge had been blown up and rendered impassable. The river at that point was not very broad, and as no enemy could be seen on the other side the men of the Thirty-seventh Regiment left their alignment and sat down on the fallen logs to rest and wait for orders. Soon, however, the silence was broken by the sharp crack of rifles from behind the stumps and trees on the other side, and as the river could not be crossed nor the enemy seen General Black directed his bugler to sound the retreat. In that affair Lieutenant Eaton of Company H, Thirty-seventh Illinois, was killed and two men of Company D of that regiment were wounded. In his official report General William Vandiver (commanding the brigade) stated:

"Colonel John C. Black, Thirty-seventh Illinois, brought his command gallantly into action, and deserves special mention for his services. I regret to announce the loss of Lieutenant Joseph Eaton, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteers."

In April, 1863, Blodgett was commissioned by President Lincoln as Judge Advocate of the Army of the Frontier with the rank of Major of Cavalry in the Army of the United States. In September, 1864, he was commissioned by Governor Willard P. Hall of Missouri as Lieutenant Colonel of the Forty-eighth Regiment, Missouri Volunteers. In October, 1864, he was commissioned by Governor Hall Colonel of the Forty-eighth Regiment, Missouri Volunteers. In December, 1864, he was ordered to proceed with his regiment (Forty-eighth Missouri Volunteers) to Nashville, Tennessee, and report to General George H. Thomas, but while ascending the Cumberland river, from Paducah to Nashville, all traffic on the river was blocked by an artillery force commanded by the Confederate General Lyon, and during the delay so occasioned General Thomas moved out of Nashville with his army and the battle was fought in which the Confederate army under General Hood was defeated. Arriving at Nashville Colonel Blodgett, with the troops of his command, joined in the pursuit of Hood and followed the retreating army as far as Columbia and Pulaski, Tennessee. The war having ended with the surrender of Lee in April, 1865, Colonel Blodgett was, on the 1st of June, 1865, ordered to proceed to St. Louis with his regiment to be mustered out of the service. Upon its arrival in St. Louis his regiment was said to present a very fine appearance, and in the Missouri Democrat (now the Globe-Democrat) of June 12, 1865, the following complimentary notice appeared:

"As the Forty-eighth Missouri Infantry, Colonel Blodgett commanding, marched up Fourth street yesterday afternoon they halted in front of the Democrat office and gave three rousing cheers for the Missouri Democrat, the gallant Colonel proposing the compliment.

"We return our thanks to the Forty-eighth for its appreciation of our course, and promise them and all the other noble soldierly of the country who have been battling for the Union our hearty cooperation whenever the government shall call upon their valor and patriotism."

Again, on June 15, 1865, the following appeared in the same paper:

"This regiment was raised principally in the second congressional district. Its organization was completed at Rolla, and in November, 1864, it started for Nashville. In connection with the Forty-fifth and Forty-seventh Missouri

Regiments, it opened the Cumberland river—at that time blockaded by the Confederate forces under General Lyon, and on account of that delay the Forty-eighth arrived at Nashville two days after the Confederate army under General Hood had been defeated by General Thomas. The Forty-eighth Regiment joined in the pursuit of the army under Hood and when that army had been driven across the Tennessee river the Forty-eighth returned and took post at Columbia, where it remained until April, 1865. The officers have brought the regiment up to a perfection in drill and in the manual, which shows great energy on their part and great aptitude on the part of the men. We paid a visit yesterday morning to Benton Barracks, in company with General White, General McNeil and Senator Henderson. While there we had the pleasure of witnessing their drill and dress parade of the regiment. The party was joined by Colonel Bonneville, commanding the Post, and by other distinguished visitors, both civil and military. Without notice of such intention from Colonel Blodgett, the men appeared promptly at the call of the bugle with their arms and accouterments in order; their evolutions and manual, as we have just stated, were admirable and elicited the warmest commendations from every one present. After forming into a square, Senator Henderson was introduced to the regiment by the commanding officer. Three cheers greeted his introduction, to which he replied in a brief but eloquent address. Senator Henderson paid a deserved compliment to the regiment for the high qualities it exhibited of discipline and proficiency in arms, and expressed the solicitude with which he had watched its course.

"General White was then introduced as a soldier who has served through the entire struggle. Many of the regiment seemed acquainted with that gentleman, and at the suggestion of someone in the ranks, three hearty cheers were given to him. General White also briefly addressed the regiment, complimenting the men and officers, as only a soldier can, on their military bearing and the proficiency they exhibited in their military acquirements. General McNeil was next introduced. Three cheers were accorded the General, whom all the regiment seemed to know. He also addressed the men and officers, praising the regiment for its appearance and the rapid proficiency it had shown, and expressing the belief that their experience and training in the service would make every man in the regiment a wiser and better citizen in civil life. The visit was in every respect a pleasant one, affording, as it did, independent of the parade, an interesting conversation with Colonel Bonneville; his reminiscences of St. Louis forty years ago were thrown in with great freshness and vivacity."

A letter from Colonel Bonneville reads:

St. Louis, Missouri, June 16, 1865.

Col. Blodgett,

48th Regiment, Mo. Vols. Inf.

Dear Sir:

I write this note to express my thanks for the cordial reception given me yesterday by the officers and men of your command.

I noted with pleasure their efficiency in the manual as well as in their Company and Battalion movements.

Please say to Senator Henderson that his words were grateful to the ears of an old soldier.

I am, sir,

Yours respectfully,

Bonneville, Comdr.

Colonel Bonneville, the author of the foregoing letter, and who is mentioned in the foregoing article quoted from the Missouri Democrat, was the famous Captain Bonneville of the regular army, whose thrilling adventures, at an early day in the far west, were so interestingly described by Washington Irving in his Volume entitled *The Adventures of Captain Bonneville*.

Following is the military record of Wells H. Blodgett:

(A)—April 17, 1861—Enlisted as private for three months in company commanded by Captain C. C. Marsh.

(B)—July 18, 1861—Enlisted as private for three years in Company D, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteers.

(C)—August 1, 1861—Commissioned by Governor Yates as First Lieutenant, Company D, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteers.

(D)—January 1, 1863—Commissioned by Governor Yates as Captain, Company D, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteers.

(E)—April 9, 1863—Commissioned by President Lincoln as Judge Advocate, Army of the Frontier, with rank of Major of Cavalry in Army of the United States.

(F)—September 22, 1864—Commissioned by Governor Hall as Lieutenant Colonel Forty-eighth Regiment, Missouri Volunteers.

(G)—November 25, 1864—Commissioned by Governor Hall as Colonel Forty-eighth Regiment, Missouri Volunteers.

(H)—July 1, 1865—Honorably mustered out of military service at St. Louis.

The esteem in which Colonel Blodgett was held by his regiment was clearly shown in the words they caused to be engraved upon the beautiful watch they presented to him on the day of their discharge from the service. The words are: "Presented as a token of admiration to Col. Wells H. Blodgett, 48th Regt. Mo. Vols., by his Officers, July 1st, 1865."

In July, 1865, after his regiment had been mustered out of the service, Colonel Blodgett married Miss Emma Dickson, of Dixon, Illinois, and immediately located at Warrensburg, Missouri, to begin the practice of his profession as a lawyer. In November, 1866, Colonel Blodgett was elected member of the Missouri legislature from Johnson county. In November, 1868, he was elected to the state senate for a term of four years, from the district composed of the counties of Johnson, Henry, Benton and St. Clair. In 1869 he prepared and on the 25th day of January of that year, he introduced in the Missouri senate the act providing for the establishment of two Normal schools in the state, one to be located north and the other south of the Missouri river. Under that act one Normal school was located at Kirksville and the other at Warrensburg. In 1873 he removed to St. Louis and became a member of the law firm of Blodgett & Dickson. During the year 1873 he was employed as an assistant attorney of the St. Louis-Kansas City and Northern Railway Company, and in 1874 he was elected by its board of directors as the general attorney of the company. The

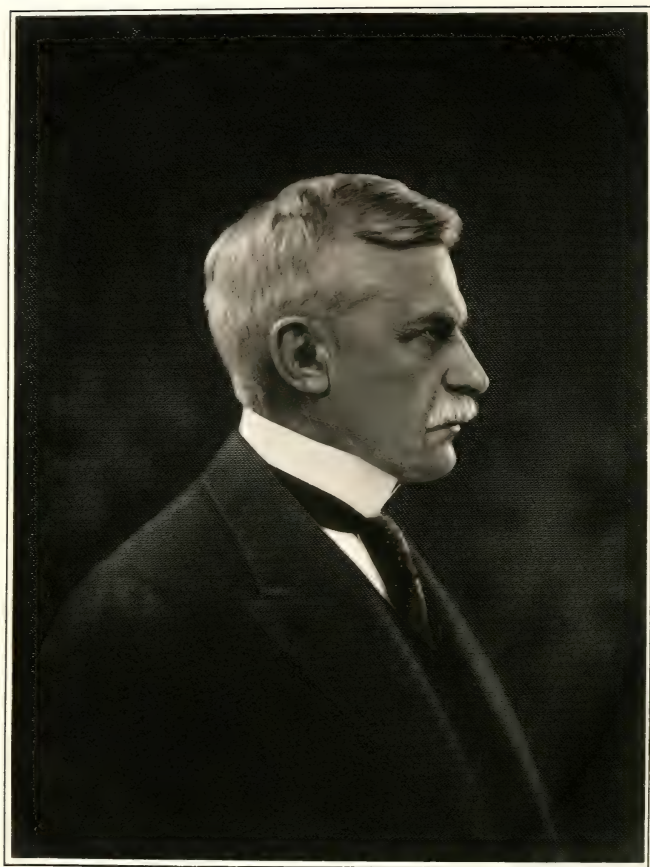
last named company was soon afterwards consolidated with the Wabash Railway Company of Ohio, and the consolidated corporation took the name of the Wabash-St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company. At that time David Dudley Field and General Wager Swayne were general counsel for the company in New York, and Blodgett was its general solicitor with his office in St. Louis. As general solicitor he had supervision of all the litigation arising out of the operation of all the lines in the system. Under the advice and supervision of Mr. Jay Gould new lines were added until 1884, when there were, in round numbers, six thousand miles of road in the system. In the latter year the Wabash System fell into the hands of receivers, appointed by the federal courts, and the main lines remained in their hands until 1889 when they were reorganized under the name of The Wabash Railway Company. In December, 1911, the company again became insolvent, and on a bill filed in the federal courts by a general creditor, receivers (of all its property) were again appointed. The receivers so appointed were directed to take charge of all the property of the company without regard to mortgages, and by that order of the court, Wells H. Blodgett was appointed counsel for the receivers. Later on the trustees in the First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage filed their bill, in the federal court, to foreclose that mortgage. In that foreclosure proceeding the creditors, secured by the Refunding and Extensions Mortgage, were only entitled to the proceeds arising from a sale of the property therein described. And in order to ascertain exactly what property was covered by that mortgage, he (Blodgett), as counsel for the receivers under the creditors' bill, filed in said court a petition for an accounting, which is now (1920) pending before a special commissioner. In politics he is, and always has been, a republican. During the Civil war he was in favor of refusing the ballot to all who would not take an oath to support the federal constitution, but when Lee surrendered and the war was over, he was among the first to advocate a restoration of the ballot to every citizen.

Speaking of his early years with the St. Louis-Kansas City and Northern Railway Company, Colonel Blodgett recalled that among its directors were such men as James B. Eads, who designed and constructed the St. Louis Bridge and Tunnel Railroad, and who afterwards, by his skill as an engineer, gave to commerce a channel at the mouth of the Mississippi river that now enables the ocean-going ships to receive and discharge their cargoes at the dock in New Orleans. On that same board was Thomas A. Scott of the Pennsylvania System (commonly known as "Tom Scott") who, in his day, was thought to be without a peer in the science of railroad construction and operation. Again, in the operating department of the Kansas City and Northern Company, was William C. Van Horn, who afterwards constructed and operated the great Canadian Pacific System, and who, when knighted by King Edward, became known as Sir William Van Horn. On the Wabash board in those early days were such men as James F. Joy of Michigan, Solon Humphreys, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Thomas H. Hubbard, O. D. Ashley and E. T. Jeffrey of New York, and among the younger men who grew up on that line was Charles M. Hays, who went from the Wabash to the Grand Trunk Company of Canada, and as its general manager constructed and operated the lines extending across the continent from Montreal to the Pacific ocean. It will be recalled that the wonderful career of Mr. Hays was suddenly ended when the Titanic, the great ocean liner, on her

first voyage collided with an iceberg in mid-ocean. And speaking again of his forty years of service on the Wabash lines Colonel Blodgett said to the editor of this sketch that he could not recall a single instance in which, during all that time, he had received an unkind look or word from either an associate or superior.

Colonel Blodgett has three children, one son and two daughters. His son, Henry W. Blodgett, was United States District Attorney at St. Louis, and is now a member of the state senate of Missouri, and his two daughters, Margaret and Edith, reside at the family home, 4449 West Pine boulevard, St. Louis. He has membership in Blair Post, Grand Army; Missouri Commandery Loyal Legion; Society Army Tennessee; Society Army Cumberland; St. Louis Club; Noonday Club.





Charles Nagel

Charles Nagel



CHARLES NAGEL was born in Colorado county, Texas, August 9, 1849, a son of Dr. Herman and Fredericka Nagel. His paternal grandfather was engaged in commercial pursuits and was a man of influence in his small community. The maternal grandfather and great-grandfather of Charles Nagel were Lutheran clergymen. His father was a physician, graduated at the University of Berlin, Germany, in the early forties. In the year 1847 his parents landed at New Orleans and proceeded to the interior of Texas, where they resided until 1863, when because of his sympathy with the Union, his father was obliged to leave the south. Taking his son Charles with him he fled to Mexico. In January they left for New York by a sailing ship, and arrived in St. Louis, Missouri, in February, 1864.

In the acquirement of his education Charles Nagel attended a German country school in Austin county, Texas, and later a German private school in St. Louis. He afterward entered the high school at St. Louis, and was there graduated in 1868. He was valedictorian of his class. His preparation for the bar was made as a student in the St. Louis Law School, in which he completed a two years' course, and also in a one year's course at the University of Berlin, Germany, where he specialized in the study of Roman law, political economy, history and kindred subjects, thus pursuing branches of study of the greatest value to him in his law practice. On again taking up his abode in St. Louis, Mr. Nagel opened a law office and through the intervening period has concentrated his time and efforts upon his profession. The zeal with which he has devoted his energies to his law practice, the careful regard evinced for the interests of his clients and an assiduous and unrelaxing attention to all the details of his cases have brought him a large business and made him very successful in its conduct. He frequently contributes to magazines and newspapers, and devotes considerable time to the discussion of public questions. His briefs always show wide research, careful thought, and the best and strongest reasons which can be urged for his contentions, presented in cogent and logical form and illustrated by a style unusually lucid and clear. He has been equally successful in the educational field. In 1885 he was appointed to a professorship in the St. Louis Law School, a position which he filled for twenty-four years. He has been most clear in his exposition of the law and wise in his direction of the mental development of pupils along the line of jurisprudence. Aside from his professional activities he has become a director of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, the St. Louis Union Trust Company, the International Bank of St. Louis, and vice president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. In 1911 he received the LL. D. degree from Brown University. The same degree was conferred upon him by Villanova University of Pennsylvania, and by the Washington University

of St. Louis. In his law practice he has maintained several partnership relations during, among others, been a member of the firm of Finkelsburg, Nagel & Kirby from 1894 until 1900, of the firm of Nagel & Kirby from 1903 until 1909, while in 1906, after he came from the military, he again entered upon that relation.

On the 4th of August, 1876, Mr. Nagel was married to Fannie Brandeis of Lowell, the marriage was solemnized in 1890. On the 1st day of May, 1895, he married Anne Steiner, of St. Louis. His children are: Hildegard Nagel; Mary S., the wife of Homer L. Swenson, of Brookline, Massachusetts, who in 1917 volunteered for the army and served as an aviator, being on duty first in Washington, while later he was assigned to a transport; Edith, who is the wife of Henry Augustus from Putnam, who was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a mining engineer and served as a captain of engineers in the United States Army during the World war; Charles Nagel, Jr., who joined the United States Navy Reserve at Yale about the time he was to enter upon his first year's studies there and was mustered out at the close of December, 1918, but has not yet been discharged; and Anne Dorothea.

In politics Mr. Nagel has always been a stalwart republican and is a recognized leader in the ranks of his party in Missouri. In 1881 he was called upon to represent his district in the general assembly, serving for the two years' term. In 1890 he became president of the St. Louis City Council, and filled that position for four years. He was a member of the republican national committee from 1908 until 1912 and from March, 1909, until March, 1915, was secretary of commerce and labor in the cabinet of President Taft. He is a trustee of Washington University of St. Louis, and has been a member of the board of control of the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts. He has connection with the worth while clubs of St. Louis, including the University, St. Louis, Commercial, Round Table, Merchants, Noonday and the St. Louis Country Club, also with the Bankers Club of New York, and the Metropolitan and Cosmos Clubs of Washington, D. C. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which was organized through his efforts as secretary of commerce and labor, he participated in the war work during 1917 and 1918, particularly as a member of the peace committee and the war committee. While Secretary of commerce and labor he presided over the convention of delegates representing the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Japan, which formulated the Seal Treaty, thereby putting up and on the surface and mostly uncommercial upon that subject, and residing in the manservants of the valuable and heads of the several countries. He has earned a world wide influence over public thought and opinion in his art and state, and has had not a little to do with shaping public policy. He is usually found in those gatherings where men of intelligence are met for the discussion of vital problems, and it is well known that association with him means expansion and elevation.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.



TAYLOR & SON, ENGRAVERS

CHAS. C. CROOK

Quincy Jones

Breckinridge Jones



RECKINRIDGE JONES, president of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company of St. Louis, who has been one of the directing officers of this corporation for more than thirty years, was born in Boyle county, Kentucky, on the 2nd of October, 1856, his parents being Daniel W. and Rebecca Robertson (Dunlap) Jones. His early educational opportunities were supplemented by a course in Centre College at Danville, Kentucky, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1875. Before entering upon the study of law he taught school for one year in Lawrenceburg, Kentucky. He then studied law for two years in the office of Colonel Thomas P. Hill of Stanford, Lincoln county, Kentucky, and was admitted to the bar in that county in 1878. In October of that year he moved to St. Louis. He attended the St. Louis Law School in the session of 1878-9 and attended the summer Law School of the University of Virginia in 1879. In the same year he opened a law office in St. Louis where he continued in practice for nine years, when by reason of the business interests of himself and a number of friends and clients he went to New Decatur, Alabama, as vice president and general manager of the Decatur Land Improvement and Furnace Company, then the largest corporation in North Alabama. After a successful reorganization of that company in 1890 Mr. Jones returned to St. Louis where he resumed law practice, but after a brief period he was elected the first secretary of the newly incorporated Mississippi Valley Trust Company. Throughout the intervening period of thirty years he has given his attention to constructive effort, executive control and legal direction of the interests of this strong financial concern of which he is now the president. In 1896 he inaugurated the movement to form a national organization of the Trust Companies of the United States and is the recognized "father of the Trust Company section" of the American Bankers Association. In 1915 he was the chairman of the commission that wrote the revision of the banking laws of Missouri, enacted that year by the general assembly.

Mr. Jones was married at Stanford, Kentucky, October 21, 1885, to Miss Frances Miller Reid and they became the parents of five children: Reid, Breckinridge, Jr., Frances Reid, Daniel W. and Mary D. The wife and mother passed away on the 13th of August, 1904. On the 21st of September, 1910, at Cazenovia, New York, Mr. Jones was married to Mrs. Sarah Brant Colwell, a representative of an old prominent St. Louis family. Three of the children of Mr. Jones also served in the World war. His eldest son, Reid Jones, was a captain in the Thirty-second Regiment of Engineers in 1917 and 1918, while Frances Reid Jones served in vocational training work at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C., in 1918, and Daniel W. Jones was an ensign in the United States navy. His two stepsons also served in the World war: John Charles Colwell

Breckinridge Jones

was a captain in the United States regular army, belonging to the Fifty-eighth Infantry in 1917 and 1918; and Kent G. Colwell was a first lieutenant in the Intelligence Department of the United States army in 1917 and 1918.

Mr. Jones belongs to the Union Avenue Christian church. Politically he has always been a democrat and in 1882 was chosen to represent his district in the thirty-second general assembly of Missouri. He is a member of the St. Louis, Noonday, Country, Racquet, Florissant Valley, and Log Cabin clubs. He is the treasurer of the Missouri Historical Society.





Henry B. Wallace

Harry Brookings Wallace



THROUGH the stages of successive advancement and promotion which he has earned through strict application to the work before him in each position he has held, taking a personal interest in the success of the firm, Harry B. Wallace has reached the presidency of the Cupples Company, one of the largest industries not only of St. Louis, but of the entire country, in the manufacture and distribution of woodenware. Almost from the inception of this enterprise, the Wallace family has been connected therewith and the growth and success of the mammoth concern is contributable in a large measure to their activity. Throughout his entire career Harry B. Wallace has been actuated by the spirit of the old Roman maxim: "There is no excellence without labor." He was born in St. Louis, August 6, 1877, his parents being Asa A. and Mary Jane (Brookings) Wallace. The father was a native of Troy, Ohio, and came from one of the old families of the central southern part of Pennsylvania where William Penn gave to the Wallace family a grant of land. The old log house which was built there in pioneer times is still standing, one of the interesting landmarks that indicates the settlement of this state. In the maternal line, Harry B. Wallace is a representative of the Brookings and Carter families who came from Cecil county, Maryland. The Brookings were originally French, the name being Broquin. They were driven out of France in 1437 and went to England, where the name was changed to the present spelling. The connection of the Wallace family with St. Louis dates from 1851. In January of that year, Asa A. Wallace formed the acquaintance of Samuel Cupples in Cincinnati, Ohio. The latter made a trip to St. Louis early in the year and in July of the same year Mr. Wallace came to St. Louis, at which time he joined Mr. Cupples in the manufacture of woodenware. Through the intervening period a wonderful progress has been made until there has been developed the largest business of the kind in the world. This is attributable in no small measure to the activity and enterprise of the various members of the Wallace family who have been connected with the business since its inception, and who have had much to do with forming the policy of the company and directing the activities of the plant, hence contributing to a development that places it among the big industries of the world. The company now has a separate factory for the manufacture of Cupples tires, and is developing a big demand for that commodity. Mr. Wallace is responsible for this new venture.

Harry B. Wallace was educated in Smith Academy at St. Louis and then went east to enter Yale, and completed his university course in 1899, at which time the Bachelor of Arts degree was conferred upon him. While in college he was very prominent in athletics, having played three years on the varsity baseball team. He became connected with the Samuel Cupples Woodenware Company in September, 1899, accepting a position in the sample and stock room. Later

he served as secretary from 1907 until 1910 and then entered the buyer's department as assistant. He afterwards became buyer and manager of the manufacturing department and was promoted to official position in 1907, when elected assistant secretary. In 1908 he was chosen for the office of secretary and in 1912 became vice president. His election to the presidency of the company occurred in 1918, and at that time he transferred executive office in connection with this business, which through an orderly progression has reached the point of world leadership.

On October 29, 1902, Mr. Wallace was married to Mary R. Kennard, a daughter of Samuel M. and Anne (Mauden) Kennard of St. Louis, and a representative of one of the old and prominent families of the city. They have two children, John K., born November 6, 1906, who is now preparing for Yale University at the Taft school in Watertown, Connecticut, and Anne K., who is now a student at Mary Institute.

Mr. Wallace belongs to the City League and has been a member of the City Plaza Commission. He is also connected with the Municipal Voter's League and the Mercantile Library Association, of which he was formerly the president. He is now the vice president of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, is vice president of the Noonday Club and was formerly one of the governors of the Round Club. He also became one of the founders of the City Club, and he is a member of the Round Table. His recreation is found largely in golf and tennis, but these are made subservient to his activities and duties in other connections. His interest centers in his family and he finds his greatest happiness at his home fireside. When America entered the World war he was among those extremely active business men who put aside personal considerations in order to give the utmost possible service to their country. In December, 1917, he was called to Washington and took entire charge of the Red Cross relief and welfare work in all military camps, canteens, and motor corps, and in fact was in charge of the welfare work having to do with the enlisted men throughout the United States. Mr. Wallace was instrumental in influencing Secretary of War Baker to issue the general order from the war department authorizing and defining the work of the Red Cross in the army. In July, 1918, he received a cable from the war council calling him to France as deputy commissioner with the rank of major. On his arrival in France he was put in entire charge of the Red Cross work and its activities in the American zone which covered all places where American troops were in line. He remained in France until December, 1918, and his activities there have become a matter of history in connection with the service of the Red Cross in Europe. When one comprehends the magnitude of the European campaign it is easily understood why Mr. Wallace was selected by the war council to take entire charge of Red Cross work in France, for he is a combination of the work of organization and in assembling and distributing supplies and equipment. He measured up to the higher expectations in this connection and every soldier in France bears testimony to the efficiency of the work done by the Red Cross organization. Mr. Wallace is a member of the executive committee of the Yale Alumni Advisory Board and a co-president of the Yale Alumni Association of St. Louis. His interests are indeed broad and his contributions in various official and executive forms in anything which he attempts.



A. H. Thompson

BORN JANUARY 9 1810

DIED FEBRUARY 27 1902

ESTABLISHED THIS BUSINESS IN ST. LOUIS 1843

Augustus Frederick Shapleigh



WHILE American trade annals contain records of many men who have been the architects of their own fortunes there has been no record more creditable by reason of undaunted energy, well formulated plans and straightforward dealing than that of Augustus Frederick Shapleigh, the founder of one of the most important commercial enterprises of St. Louis. The name has become a synonym for the hardware trade here and the extensive house, now conducted under the style of the Shapleigh Hardware Company, remains as a monument to his progressive spirit and business ability.

A native of New Hampshire, Augustus F. Shapleigh was born at Portsmouth, January 9, 1810, a son of Captain Richard and Dorothy (Blaisdell) Shapleigh. The ancestry of the family in America is traced back to Alexander Shapleigh, who was a merchant and shipowner of Devonshire, England, and prior to 1635 came to America in his own ship "Benediction" as representative of Sir Ferdinando Gorges. He built the first house at Kittery Point, now in the state of Maine, on the river Piscataqua, authority for which statement is found in the entry on the records of the York court in 1650; "For as much as the house at the river's mouth where Mr. Shapleigh first bylt and Hilton now dwelleth; in regard it was the first house there bylt."

In successive generations members of the Shapleigh family filled important offices of trust under the British crown and were rewarded by landed possessions which are still held by members of the family, constituting a tenure of more than two hundred and fifty years.

Major Nicholas Shapleigh, son of the American progenitor, was especially prominent in colonial affairs in the province of Maine, serving for many years as a member of the council and as treasurer of the province from 1649 to 1653. He was a commander of the militia from 1656 to 1663, made a treaty with the Sagamore Indians in 1678 and was attorney for the lord proprietor, Robert Mason. He also represented his district in the Massachusetts general court until his death. The line of descent is traced down through Alexander, son of the first Alexander, Captain John, Major Nicholas II, Nicholas III, Captain Elisha and Captain Richard Shapleigh to Augustus F. Shapleigh, of this review. In 1706 Captain John Shapleigh was killed by the Indians, who at that time captured his son. Major Nicholas Shapleigh served for a long period as major of the colonial wars while his son Nicholas took part in colonial wars with the "Blue Trupe of York," one of the companies of the regiment commanded by Sir William Pepperell. Captain Elisha Shapleigh, one of the sons of Nicholas Shapleigh III, raised the first company of

the Second York County Regiment and as its captain served in the Revolutionary war.

Captain Richard Shapleigh, father of Augustus F. Shapleigh, was master and owner of the ship *Granville*, which was wrecked off Rye Beach, New Hampshire, in 1813. In that disaster he lost his life, his ship and much of his property, and upon the son soon devolved the necessity of assisting the mother in the support of the family. Mrs. Shapleigh was a daughter of Abner Blaisdell, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, who served in the Revolutionary war as sergeant in Captain Titus Salter's company of artillery at Fort Washington and later with Captain John Langdon's Light Horse Volunteers.

The early boyhood of Augustus F. Shapleigh was devoted to acquiring an education, but when his father died and the family was left in straitened financial circumstances, he sought and secured a position as clerk in a hardware store at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where in compensation for a year's services he received the sum of fifty dollars and boarded himself. The succeeding three years were devoted to seafaring life, during which he made several voyages to Europe, but at the solicitation of his mother and sisters, he left the sea and secured employment with the hardware house of Rogers Brothers & Company, of Philadelphia. Entering that employ in 1829, he there remained for thirteen years and successive promotion eventually made him junior partner. This firm extended its operations to St. Louis in 1843 and Mr. Shapleigh's business capacity, understanding of the trade and powers of organization led to his selection for the establishment of the hardware house of Rogers, Shapleigh & Company, under which name the trade was continued until the death of the senior partner. Thomas D. Day was then taken in and the firm was reorganized under the name of Shapleigh, Day & Company, thus operating for sixteen years, or until the retirement of Mr. Day, when the firm of A. F. Shapleigh & Company continued the business until 1880. In that year the A. F. Shapleigh & Cantwell Hardware Company was incorporated and when Mr. Cantwell retired in 1886, the name was changed to the A. F. Shapleigh Hardware Company, which was retained until the retirement of Mr. Shapleigh in 1901. The business was then reorganized as the Norvell-Shapleigh Hardware Company, the corporate name being changed a few years later to Shapleigh Hardware Company. From 1845, A. F. Shapleigh was the head of this well known establishment and from its incorporation until his retirement acted as president. He trained his sons to the business, except Dr. John B. Shapleigh, who is a prominent aurist. Alfred L., chairman of the board of directors, and Richard W., now president, exercise a controlling interest in the house, which from its organization has made continuous progress, enjoying that creditable and enviable prosperity which results from careful systematization, undaunted determination and the execution of well defined plans and purposes. Today the house has no superior in the entire Mississippi valley, its ramifying trade interests reaching out to practically all sections of the country and to foreign countries, while the development of the business has been an indispensable factor in making St. Louis the center of the hardware trade.

Aside from his connection with this business Mr. Shapleigh was associated

with various other business concerns, all of which constitute elements in the city's development as well as the source of revenue to himself. In 1859 he became identified with the State Bank of St. Louis and in 1862 was elected a director of the Merchants National Bank, so continuing until 1890, when he resigned in favor of his son Alfred L. Shapleigh. He was also president of the Phoenix Insurance Company, vice president of the Covenant Mutual Life Insurance Company and interested in the Hope Mining Company and the Granite Mountain Mining Company.

The marriage of Mr. Shapleigh and Miss Elizabeth Anne Unstead, of Philadelphia, was celebrated in 1838, and they became parents of eight children, five of whom survive; Mrs. J. Will Boyd, A. F., Dr. John B., Richard W. and Alfred Lee Shapleigh.

The death of Augustus F. Shapleigh occurred in February, 1902, when he had reached the venerable age of ninety-two years. Thus passed from life one whose activity made the world better. While he never sought the distinction that comes in political and military circles, his record was characterized by the faithful performance of each day's duty to the best of his ability—and that his ability was of superior order is indicated in the splendid results he achieved. His entire career was in conformity with the highest standard of commercial ethics, and his history indicates that splendid success and an honored name may be won simultaneously. In early manhood he gave his political support to the whig party and on its dissolution joined the ranks of the republican party. He was long a member of the Central Presbyterian church and religion was to him no mere idle word. It guided him in all his relations with his fellowmen, and he ever strove toward those ideals of living which were set before the world by the Nazarene teacher more than nineteen centuries ago.



W. E. Singleton

Marvin E. Singleton



MARVIN E. SINGLETON, one of the many to lay aside personal interests to serve the cause of democracy when America was at war with Germany and possessor of the Distinguished Service Medal awarded by congress for meritorious work as ordnance district chief during the World war, has for many years been a conspicuous figure among the prominent business men of the country.

He was born in Ellis county, Texas, January 6, 1872. His father, John Hawkins Singleton, a native of Kentucky, was one of the pioneer settlers of Texas where he moved in 1848; he served in the Mexican war, the Texas Revolution and as a first lieutenant in the Confederate army, in which conflict his brother was killed. Rebecca Ann Barker, his mother, was a native of Tennessee and moved to Texas with her parents during her girlhood and there she later became the wife of Mr. Singleton. She died in May, 1901, when in her seventy-second year.

The country schools of Ellis county offered Marvin E. Singleton no special advantages over those to any other young man and even this opportunity for education was necessarily shortened owing to the death of his father. He secured a position as clerk in a merchandise store where he remained only a short time, leaving to take up work as a shipping clerk in a cotton warehouse. And later he became interested in a cotton seed oil mill business which was organized in 1898 under the name of the Fort Worth Cotton Oil Company. This company built a plant at Fort Worth and Mr. Singleton was made secretary and manager of the business.

He withdrew from this company in 1902 to organize the East St. Louis Cotton Oil Company of which he was originally secretary and general manager, becoming president and general manager in 1912. He continued to fill this position until he sold out in February, 1918.

Almost immediately after selling out this business he was appointed a member of the War Labor Board of the St. Louis district engaged in an effort to adjust and settle industrial disputes. And in July, 1918, he was called to Washington, D. C., by General C. C. Williams and there appointed ordnance district chief of the St. Louis ordnance district, which included all territory west of the Mississippi river. He supervised the organizing of the St. Louis office, all ordnance work in his territory and the final settlement of all claims arising out of war contracts involving millions of dollars. It was for this most efficient service that he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the government, this being the highest honor given any civilian in the United States.

Before the ordnance work had been finally disposed of he was elected the president of the Missouri State Life Insurance Company in March, 1919, and continues in this office.

Mr. Singleton was married to Miss Susie Clary of Corsicana, Texas, in 1897. Their children are: Edward C., John H., Susie S., Elizabeth R., Marvin E., Jr., Joe Ready, and June. Mrs. Singleton died January 16, 1920. The eldest son enlisted in the Field Artillery at Camp Taylor; he is much interested in football and golf, playing both games well. Mr. Singleton, too, enjoys a good game of golf, but prefers, whenever he can spend any time away from business, to visit his Netherlands farm in southeast Missouri. He is a Methodist and attends the church at Kings Highway and Washington boulevard.

Mr. Singleton was married in February, 1921, to Mrs. Elsa P. Logeman of St. Louis.

He is a well known member of many clubs, among which are the Noonday, St. Louis Club, Missouri Athletic Association and Glen Echo Country Club. He is a Mason, belonging to Tuscan Lodge, A. F. & A. M., St. Louis Chapter No. 8, R. A. M., Ascalon Commandery, K. T., to the Scottish Rite bodies and to Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His interest in affairs of civic importance is evidenced by his membership in the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a director.

He has breadth of vision, as well as initiative and an unlimited supply of "stick-to-it-iveness" and determination. His strength of character and his pleasing personality have not only been elements in his success in the business world, but have featured largely in the accomplishments of his purposes for the benefit of others and the upbuilding of the city.





Harwick M. Bough

Warwick Massey Hough



WARWICK MASSEY HOUGH, whose connection with some of the most important cases tried in America has brought him national reputation as a lawyer, his position being that of one of the most eminent and honored members of the St. Louis bar, was born in Columbus, Mississippi, September 29, 1862, his parents being Judge Warwick and Nina Elizabeth (Massey) Hough. The father, who was a distinguished jurist, passed

away October 28, 1915, and is mentioned at length on another page of this work.

After pursuing his education in the public schools of Kansas City, Missouri, Warwick M. Hough continued his studies in the St. Louis University and in Central College at Fayette, Missouri, where he completed his academic course in 1883. Attracted to the profession to which his father devoted his life, the son began his law studies under his father's direction, thus continuing his reading from 1883 until 1886 and also gaining legal experience in the office of the clerk of the supreme court of Missouri, where he assisted in preparing opinions of the court for the official reporter. On the 1st of February, 1886, he won admission to the bar, being licensed to practice before the circuit court, and he at once entered upon professional work in St. Louis. His biographers, writing of him about eight years ago, said: "During the latter part of President Cleveland's first administration he was assistant United States district attorney for the eastern division of the eastern district of Missouri, Hon. Thomas P. Bashaw being at that time the district attorney. While serving in this capacity he was called upon to make a close study of the internal revenue laws of the United States and as a result he has since, while engaged in general practice, given special attention to litigation of all kinds growing out of the enforcement of the revenue laws and has achieved marked distinction in this line of professional work. Among his distinguishing characteristics as a practitioner have been absolute fearlessness in the discharge of his duty to his clients, painstaking effort in the preparation of his cases and prompt and vigorous action in cases requiring such action. As a trial lawyer he is conspicuous for the force, directness and clearness of his statements to both courts and juries, and for his courteous demeanor under all circumstances. Especially happy in presenting the strong points of his own case and in exposing the weakness of an adversary's cause, he has shown himself the well rounded and well equipped lawyer in a practice which covers a wide and varied field." During the past seven years, however, Mr. Hough has confined his attention exclusively to corporation, internal revenue and pure food laws and during President Taft's administration he was chief counselor in what was known as the Whiack case, which was one of national importance, in which Mr. Hough was associated with Mr. Choate, Senator Armstrong, Mr. Lucking and Lawrence Maxwell of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Hough also tried the largest libel case ever heard in the United

States, brought against the American Medical Association. Four months were consumed in the trial of this case and the court costs and expenses incurred amounted to over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In both of these cases, which were of national interest, he was successful and thus heightened his fame as one of the leading lawyers of the country.

On the 22d of October, 1890, Mr. Hough was married at Waterloo, Iowa, to Miss Elizabeth Gage, formerly of St. Louis, and a daughter of Charles and Mary S. Gage and granddaughter of Frances Dana Gage, of Ohio, who in her day was a well known and popular writer. Through her Mrs. Hough is also descended from Captain William Dana, who commanded a company of artillery at the battle of Bunker Hill and whose wife was Mary Bancroft. Mrs. Hough is prominent in the social circles of St. Louis, where she has many friends.

Politically Mr. Hough is a democrat, but has taken comparatively little part in active political work, although in 1896 he entered the presidential campaign as the champion of bimetallism, free trade and the reserved rights of the states in opposition to centralization of power. During the period of the World war he was a member of the legal advisory board and active in support of all war movements. Fraternally he is connected with Occidental Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He is never found wanting when men are needed to champion a principle or to uphold national interests. Nothing that concerns the welfare of his fellowmen is foreign to him and the nature of his interests is indicated in his membership in the Citizens' Industrial Association, the Civic League, the Business Men's League of St. Louis, in the Law Library Association and the St. Louis Bar Association, in the American Bar Association and in the American Academy of Political and Social Science. That the social element in his nature has not been neglected is also evidenced in the fact that he has membership in the Missouri Athletic Association, in the Racquet, Noonday, St. Louis, Country and Bellerive Clubs of St. Louis and in Chevy Chase of Washington, D. C. He enjoys the outdoor sports offered in hunting, fishing, motoring and golf and by reason of his literary tastes many of his happiest hours are spent in his library in association with the men of master minds of all ages.



Yours very truly
Byron August

Byron Nugent



HERE is something inspiring in the life record of such men as Byron Nugent, of whom it was said, "Coming to St. Louis thirty-five years ago there was no time in the interval from 1873 to the day of his death in 1908 when Byron Nugent was not a force for progress in the life of this community." For many years he was actively engaged in the dry goods business and became equally prominent as a factor in financial circles but the attainment of success was only one end and aim of his life. He always recognized and met his obligations to his fellowmen and his duties of citizenship and thereby became one of the valued and honored residents of St. Louis.

Mr. Nugent was born in Marysburgh, Prince Edward county, Ontario, July 1, 1842, and was a son of Thomas and Eleanor A. (Morgan) Nugent. At the usual age he became a pupil in the public schools and later attended Victoria College, at Coberg, Ontario. He was a young man of twenty-one years when he made his initial step in the business world by accepting a clerkship in the store of Robert Carrie, a Scotch merchant of St. Thomas, Ontario. He afterward went to New York city where he was employed by the firm of Lord & Taylor, from 1865 until 1867. He then visited his old home in Canada and one day met on the street an old friend who said he was going to Chicago. Mr. Nugent was then on his way to a telegraph office to wire acceptance of a position in New York but instantly changed his mind and that night accompanied his friend to Chicago. Thus he took his place in the commercial development of the middle west where he was later destined to play an important part in the business development and upbuilding of the section. He soon secured a situation in the wholesale house of Bowen, Hunt & Winslow, which went out of existence soon after the Chicago fire.

In 1869 Mr. Nugent established business on his own account by opening a small store in Mt. Vernon, Illinois, where he was joined by his brother, Morgan Nugent, who passed away in 1870. It was in March, 1873, that Byron Nugent sold his store in Mt. Vernon and cast in his lot with the business men of St. Louis where he purchased a small store formerly owned by James Barron, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Franklin avenue, and conducted it under the style of B. Nugent from 1873 to 1878. Here he later admitted to partnership his three brothers, James G., Daniel C. and Charles W. Nugent, all of whom are now deceased except Daniel C. Business was carried on for a time under the firm style of B. Nugent & Brothers, and in 1899 their interests were incorporated under the name of B. Nugent & Brothers Dry Goods Company, of which Byron Nugent became president and so continued until his life's labors were ended in death. His careful direction of the business, his well laid plans and his unflinching enterprise proved effective elements in the attainment of notable success.

The integrity of his methods combined with his determination to bring desired results in all of his business affairs. Aside from his commercial pursuits he became a director of the Boatmen's Bank of St. Louis and his name was ever an honored one on commercial paper.

In January, 1873, Mr. Nugent was married to Miss Julia Lake, of Nunda, New York, and they became the parents of three sons: Edwin T., Byron and Julian L. It is said that Mr. Nugent was never happier than when he gathered around him at his fireside his wife and children as evening came on and put behind him the cares and perplexities of business. In his later years he traveled extensively and gained comprehensive knowledge of the lands and peoples that he visited, for he was a close observer and possessed a most retentive memory. He had a most interesting way of recounting his reminiscences of his travels and was at all times an entertaining talker.

Mr. Nugent belonged to the Episcopal church and his life was ever the expression of high ideals. He held membership with the St. Louis Country and Noonday Clubs, also belonged to the Mercantile Club and to the St. Louis Retail Merchants Association which at his death expressed regret in a fitting memorial, as follows:

"Resolved, that in the death of Byron Nugent, our association, the retail business men of the city and of the county and the city of St. Louis have suffered a loss which it is difficult to estimate. For more than a generation he has stood in the front rank of merchants in this vicinity for success, integrity and public spirit. High character, untiring industry and unswerving devotion to the interests of the city have made his name and the name of his business universally known. We mourn his loss and desire these words to express as best we may our appreciation of what his life has meant to us, his business friends with whom he has so long associated in friendly endeavor.

"Resolved, that the retail merchants be requested to close their stores on Tuesday, April 7, between two and three P. M., the hour of the funeral."

One of the local papers said at his death, "Of a numerous family of strong men, from a sturdy Canadian race, the merchant who passed from the scenes of his activity on Saturday, April 4, 1908, was in a sense a pioneer. His little place of business of thirty-five years ago was opened at a time when St. Louis was yet merely 'promising' and it was men of the Nugent type that made the promise good in the brilliantly successful development of this day. Byron Nugent was active in a broad way publicly and in an effective way in his private beneficences. Uncompromising in truth, sympathetic in disposition, unsusceptible to flattery, he was a man of sterling qualities and unreserved in friendships once made. Always forceful in his public spirit and disinterested in his devotion to the welfare of the community, positive in decision, contemporaneous with the spirit and progress of his time, aristocratic by nature but a plain man by act and by tendency, he lived a life worth living, a credit to his name and to his city. His passing to the tomb leaves an indelible impress upon the activities of St. Louis and in the hearts of those who knew him."



W. C. Steigers

William C. Steigers



WILLIAM C. STEIGERS, who has passed the seventy-fifth milestone on life's journey, has through an extended period been closely identified not only with the business development but with the civic progress of St. Louis, which numbers him among her native sons, his birth having here occurred September 15, 1845, on Market street between Third and Fourth streets, and the house is still standing, his parents being Francis I. and Sarah (Price) Steigers. The father was engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business, and spending his youthful days under the parental roof William C. Steigers attended the Wyman school and afterward the Christian Brothers College, the Laclède and Washington schools and other educational institutions of St. Louis, until September, 1862, when he enlisted in the Eighth Missouri Regiment at the age of seventeen years, or one year before the youth of the country is regarded as of military age. The south was conscripting, the north drafting and every volunteer, regardless of age, was welcomed as a hero if he could carry a gun. The war was being fiercely waged and the air was surcharged with patriotic excitement. No boy born for a life of strenuous action as was young Steigers could breathe such atmosphere and put aside his yearning to begin the doing of manly things. His elder brother, Dr. A. F. Steigers, was a surgeon in the United States regular army and continued in that service for thirty years, or from 1861 until his death in 1891, at which time as a surgeon he was connected with the Medical Corps of the army at Washington, D. C.

William C. Steigers left the schoolroom to join the army and was with his regiment in many hotly contested engagements, including Arkansas Post and the siege of Vicksburg, resulting finally in the opening up of the Mississippi river. Before the capitulation of Vicksburg, however, positions in the field signal service had been offered to the candidates of the various regiments who could pass the best scholarship examination. Being just out of school Mr. Steigers was an easy winner as the candidate of the Eighth Missouri. Signal work brought him into close communication with Grant and other famous commanders, but it involved extremely arduous and dangerous service at times. One hot day, late in the summer of 1863, an amount of hard riding that wore out two horses sent him prostrated to the hospital. A serious illness followed and when he left the hospital in October, 1863, it was with an honorable discharge from the army on account of physical disability.

Immediately after reaching home Mr. Steigers secured a position in the Eagle Foundry as bookkeeper and on the 12th of April, 1868, made his initial step in the newspaper field as collector for the Evening Dispatch. He was soon advanced to the position of advertising manager and continued to act in that capacity until he resigned and became the advertising manager of the St. Louis

Morning Times, published by Stilson Hutchins, in January, 1872. After filling this position on the Times for several years he resigned and became the advertising manager of the Evening Post in July, 1878. He was retained in the same position by the Post-Dispatch after the consolidation of the two papers on the 12th of December, 1878, continuing thus to serve until October, 1895, when Mr. Pulitzer employed him as advertising manager on the New York World, pending a suit for the recovery of the Post-Dispatch from the control of Charles H. Jones. Upon the latter's surrender of his interest in June, 1897, Mr. Steigers resumed his old position on the Post-Dispatch and his contribution to the phenomenal prosperity since attained by that paper has been recognized by his promotion to the positions he now fills as business manager, director and second vice president.

On the 4th of September, 1896, Mr. Steigers was married to Miss Helen Martha Wadsworth, daughter of Charles Chester Wadsworth, the latter a nephew of General James Wadsworth of New York. Mrs. Steigers' mother was an own cousin of Sir Robert Peel, long the premier of the United Kingdom. The death of his father in 1863 left to Mr. Steigers' care a widowed mother and a younger brother and sister, all now deceased.

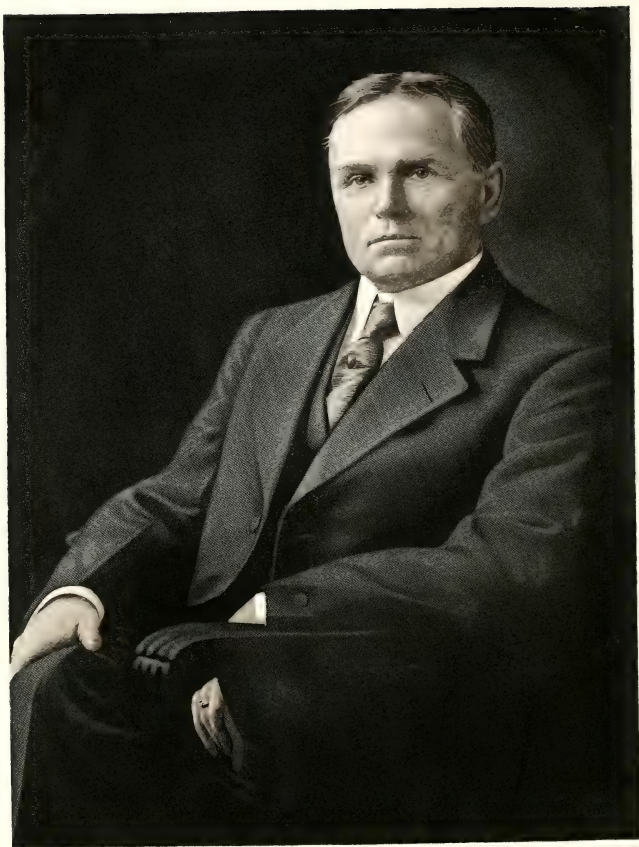
It would hardly be possible to name any public welfare organization of St. Louis in which Mr. Steigers has not been actively interested. He has done important work in support of the plans and measures of the Business Men's League, the Civic Improvement League and the Million Club of St. Louis and he was one of the early promoters and supporters of the World's Fair Movement, becoming a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company and acting as a member of its publicity committee. As stated, he is the oldest past exalted ruler of St. Louis Lodge, B. P. O. E., having been a faithful follower of the teachings of this organization since he became one of its members on the 2d of April, 1882. He has for some years been a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the New York Athletic Club, also the Missouri Athletic Club, the Glen Echo Club, the St. Louis Club, the Sunset Hill Country Club, the Midland Valley Club, the Century Boat Club, the City Club and the Million Population Club.

Born a child of her business life when St. Louis was only a big river village on the outer verge of civilization and remote from railways, Mr. Steigers has been, through his adult life, a strong and earnest factor in the evolutionary activities that have converted his native town into the great St. Louis of today. Advertising her business interests has been his chosen personal occupation for fifty-three years and how to promote them his constant study. This brought him into close daily relations with men of every commercial or industrial line of enterprise. His alert and forceful personality impressed itself upon all, while his fair-mindedness and fidelity to all obligations won and retained their confidence. In his own line of business, therefore, he has made a most enviable record of unrivaled success, and that, too, without allowing personal interest or ambition to dwarf his public spirit or activities. It is the record of a strenuous life—the record of a strong individuality, sure of itself, stable in purpose, quick in perception, swift in decision, energetic and persistent in action. His feelings have ever found expression in prompt action rather than in blank-cartridge professions. When war broke out between the north and south, he didn't stay

at home to sympathize with either, but pitched in with the first regiment that would accept a seventeen-year-old boy as a soldier.

It goes without saying that a man born with such a high-pressure momentum has never been a deadhead in his relations to the interests of his native city, but rather a wheel-horse in every public welfare movement of his time; that, too, without seeking official favors or desiring any preferment outside of the private calling to which he had devoted his life. It is enough for him that his early business friends are still his friends; that relations established long ago with business concerns in old St. Louis shops have remained unbroken, while those same concerns were growing into gigantic department stores, occupying acres on acres of floors in enormous modern structures. Finally, if he seeks further proof that his life and labors were not in vain he finds it in the magnificent prosperity of his native city and of the newspaper which had less than two thousand circulation when he began to work for it fifty-three years ago, and now circulates an average of over one hundred and seventy-five thousand copies daily and three hundred and sixty thousand Sundays while he presides over its business management and is the second vice president, and a member of the board of directors of the Pulitzer Publishing Company, publisher of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.





Paul Jones

Paul Jones



THE possibility for contributing to the welfare and improvement of a city through real estate operations has been recognized by Paul Jones from the outset of his career in this field of business and he takes a justifiable pride in putting upon the market some of the most attractive residence subdivisions of St. Louis. His labors have indeed been a potent element in adding to the beauty of St. Louis and the Paul Jones Realty Company has long figured prominently in the business circles of Missouri's metropolis. Mr. Jones was born in Huntingdon, Carroll county, Tennessee, January 31, 1861. His father, Le Grand Michaux Jones, was a distinguished lawyer of Western Tennessee and a soldier of the Mexican war who served as sergeant major under Colonel William T. Haskell. His mother's maiden name was Cassandra Harris Woods. She was a great-granddaughter of James Dinwiddie, a nephew of Governor Robert Dinwiddie of Virginia. In the paternal line Mr. Jones is of Welsh and French descent, and the Le Grand and Michaux families were French Huguenots who were driven to this country by the fierce persecution during the reign of Louis XIV. His maternal ancestors were Scotch and Irish. Both lines were represented in the Colonial army during the Revolutionary war.

Paul Jones attended the public schools of his native city and afterward became a student in the Peabody high school of Trenton, Tennessee. Later he was for two years a student in the Southwestern Baptist University at Jackson, Tennessee, and then entered upon the study of law in the office of his father at Trenton. At the age of twenty-three years he became clerk and master of the chancery court of the ninth judicial district of Tennessee and served in that capacity most acceptably for several years. In October, 1887, he came to St. Louis, where he entered the law office of his brother, Silas B. Jones, a leading member of the bar of this city. Ill health forced Paul Jones to abandon professional work after a year and a half and for some time thereafter he gave his attention to the fire insurance business. In September, 1890, however, he entered the real estate field, becoming senior member of the firm of Paul Jones & Company, operations being carried on under that firm name until 1911, when the business was incorporated as the Paul Jones Realty Company. A contemporary writer has said: "Mr. Jones has aided very largely in the material development of the business centers of the city and also in the developing of the beautiful residence districts of St. Louis. Through his efforts the westward trend was started on Washington avenue. He negotiated the purchases for the three great commercial structures situated on the southeast, northeast and northwest corners of Twelfth street and Washington avenue. One particular residence subdivision which was exclusively handled and developed by Mr. Jones was

Hortense Place, known as 'the gem of the city.' Other large and important real estate deals have been managed by him, his negotiations resulting in various realty transfers.¹⁷ Among the more recent subdivisions promoted by him was the Shaw tract, resulting in a million dollar sale. He has also made extensive sales in farm lands in Missouri and Arkansas and he has recently developed the Glen Echo Park, a new subdivision in St. Louis county. There are few men more thoroughly informed concerning property values in the city and state than Mr. Jones and in all that he has undertaken he has been actuated by a most progressive spirit that has brought splendid results in the development and adornment of the city as well as in the improvement of his individual fortunes.

On the 15th of April, 1895, in Chicago, was celebrated the marriage of Paul Jones and Margaret M. Humble, daughter of the late William Pickering Humble. They have four children: Paul, Jr., Margaret Cassandra, Virginia Lee and William Pickering. Paul Jones, Jr., married Miss Helen Moore Watts, daughter of Frank O. Watts, president of the First National Bank of St. Louis. The daughter, Margaret Cassandra, was married April 15, 1919, to Sherman Leland Whipple, Jr., son of Sherman L. Whipple, a very prominent and brilliant lawyer of Boston.

Mr. Jones is an earnest and active member of the Baptist church, taking a leading and helpful part in the various phases of the church work. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party where national issues and questions are involved, but at local elections he casts an independent ballot. He finds much of his recreation in the game of golf and is a member of the Glen Echo Country Club. He was director of the Glen Echo Country Club for many years. He has never made the attainment of wealth the sole end and aim of his life but has found time for cooperation in many of those forces which make for the uplift of the individual and the benefit of mankind. His life is actuated by a broad humanitarianism, based upon a belief in the brotherhood of mankind and the obligations thereby imposed.

He was one of the moving spirits in the "Men and Religion Movement" that had so much to do with the bringing together of the various religious denominations of the country.



J. S. Caradine.

James T. Caradine



JAMES T. CARADINE, president of the Caradine Harvest Hat Company and one of the conspicuous factors in making St. Louis an important industrial and commercial center, was born in Sherman, Texas, September 22, 1876, a son of James N. and Virginia C. (McDougal) Caradine, both of whom were natives of Mississippi. The father, James N., as a youth enlisted in the Confederate army and served throughout the period of the Civil war. Following the close of hostilities he was united in marriage to Miss McDougal and soon thereafter removed to Sherman, Texas, where both he and his wife resided up to the time of their deaths.

James T. Caradine was reared and educated in the town of his birth. Later he became associated with the S. G. Davis Hat Company of Dallas, Texas, with which he was identified for several years. About 1909 he became connected with the harvest hat business and in 1910 transferred his activities to St. Louis and in the intervening ten years has made this city the largest harvest hat center in the world. In fact his activities have been a potent element in making St. Louis known as one of the great industrial and commercial centers of the United States. As an illustration of the magnitude to which the business has been developed by Mr. Caradine it may be stated that in 1917 he brought to St. Louis one shipment of a solid train load of hat bodies from Mexico and the development of this industry has made the St. Louis custom house the largest port of entry of harvest hats in the United States. There is not a crossroads country store nor city establishment in the entire country that is not visited by a St. Louis harvest hat salesman and through the progressive methods of those handling the line the business has grown to mammoth proportions. In addition to the hat business Mr. Caradine is interested in various business enterprises in St. Louis and elsewhere, including large holdings of mining properties in Nevada.

On the 25th of February, 1903, Mr. Caradine was married to Miss Florence Evans, of Greenville, Texas, a daughter of Mark L. Evans, now deceased, who was one of the leading merchants and foremost business men of northern Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Caradine are the parents of two daughters: Margaret E., who is attending Miss Porter's School at Farmington, Connecticut; and Jane Katherine, now attending the Mary Institute of St. Louis. The Caradine home is at No. 30 Portland place.

Mr. Caradine is a member of the Bellerive Country Club, the Noonday Club and the Missouri Athletic Club and is also a Consistory Mason, belonging to Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M.; to Missouri Consistory, No. 1, A. & A. S. R.; and Moolah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. His successful accom-

plishments in business have brought his name prominently before the public, for he has created one of the seven industries of St. Louis which lead the world in their particular line and which has made the name of Caradine synonymous with harvest hats in every part of the United States.*





Charles B. H. Moss

Mrs. John Trigg Moss



MRS. JOHN TRIGG MOSS, prominently known for her broad humanitarian work and her connection with many agencies for the uplift and benefit of the individual and of the community, was born in St. Louis, December 24, 1876, bearing the maiden name of Arline B. Nichols. Her father, E. P. Nichols, is now living in St. Louis and was formerly connected with the Missouri Pacific Railroad, but is now living retired. He comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He wedded Belle Arline Matlack, whose father, Earl Matlack, was one of the early lumbermen of St. Louis. Also in the maternal line Mrs. Moss is descended from Timothy Matlack, who was clerk of that important gathering which framed the Declaration of Independence, and due to his excellent penmanship he was given the task of writing that important document. It is also through the maternal line that Mrs. Moss is descended from Daniel Heath, who was with the New York troops in the Revolutionary war, being a boy of but seventeen years of age when he enlisted and he won the rank of sergeant. He also served in the War of 1812 with the forces from Indiana and again was made sergeant.

Mrs. Moss was educated in the schools of St. Louis and specialized in work for the deaf. For six years she taught in the St. Louis Day School for the Deaf and her keen sympathy for this class of the unfortunate, combined with her ability as an educator, made her most successful in her work. F. Louis Soldan, at that time superintendent of schools, complementing her upon the results of her efforts, stated she was a born teacher of the deaf and predicted she would again take up the work in the interests of the afflicted. She has since then carried on the work for the deaf as a teacher in her own private studio, also specializing in corrective speech, in which she has been extremely successful. While Mrs. Moss has figured very prominently in connection with the Daughters of the American Revolution, being state regent thereof, she feels that the most important activity of her life has been in teaching the deaf, thus endeavoring to make up to them for one of their lost senses and bringing to them the riches of intellectual understanding.

In June, 1901, Arline B. Nichols became the wife of John Trigg Moss, who is connected with an eastern woolen mills as representative in southern territory. He is a member of the Trigg Moss family of Kentucky. The marriage was celebrated in St. Louis and Mrs. Moss has become the mother of two sons, John Trigg, Jr., who was born March 7, 1903; and Harry Nichols, born September 17, 1912. While Mrs. Moss has been much in public life her interest centers in her home, where she is an ideal wife and mother. Nevertheless she has found time for important work for her fellowmen. She was the organizer of a parliamentary club called the St. Louis Daughters of the American Revolution

Parliamentary Club. She also acts as parliamentarian for several large organizations of St. Louis. She has been most prominent in the Daughters of the American Revolution and was elected state regent, on which occasion her marked characteristics were brought out in the nomination speech by Mrs. Samuel McKnight Green, who said: "Once upon a time, not so very long ago, a chubby little girl took the part of Columbia in a patriotic celebration. The fires of patriotism were then and there kindled in her heart and have burned steadily ever since, never to be quenched, but grow brighter and brighter, serving as a beam to keep a gleam the light of liberty. Way back in New York and Pennsylvania in the early days of our country, before we were a nation, her pioneer ancestors were making the way smooth for those who followed and helping to lay the foundations of our glorious republic. Indeed Colonel Timothy Matlack, one of her ancestors, was a member of the continental congress and he it was who penned the Declaration of Independence—and this child, now grown to noble womanhood, Mrs. John Trigg Moss, is a splendid exponent of the inheritance bequeathed to her by these illustrious forebears. She is a woman of dauntless courage, of clear perceptions, and high principles. In her gracious womanhood she has made those who know her best love her best, as evidenced in the devoted love and loyalty of her chapter, the Cornelia Green, who set aside their by-laws to retain her as regent for another year after her term of two years had expired; one of her members said, 'She is unsurpassed as a regent.' She has also served on state and national committees with honor, attended our state and national conference regularly for the past six years, so she is thoroughly in touch with all the various interests of our organization. More than this, she brought honor to our loved state in her work as state director, Missouri, C. A. R. (Children of the American Revolution), for she has done what no one else has done—put the name of Missouri on the honor roll for the first time in the history of the C. A. R. work in Missouri. She is a good parliamentarian, organized the St. Louis D. A. R. Parliamentary Club and served as parliamentarian at the last two state conferences. The motto of our society comes to me—"Home and Country"—home first, for without the ideal home we can never have the ideal country; and my candidate is an ideal home maker. Love and order reign supreme in her home and she is in truth the heart of the household; but more than this she is a benefactor to the world in her chosen work of teaching the deaf. Her success and interest in the work has been so marked as to win for her the name of 'The Angel of the Deaf,' so the world is better for her having lived. You will find her a woman of indomitable energy; add to this energy, heart and a good voice and we have every requisite for a splendid presiding officer. I therefore present for your consideration a gracious, womanly woman, one whose love of justice is only equaled by her devotion to the objects of our society; by the ambition to increase its usefulness. Her sympathetic nature, her perfect poise, her generous consideration for the opinions of others, these splendid qualities fit her in an eminent degree to be our leader in our beloved society. I have the great honor to place in nomination, for state regent, Mrs. John Trigg Moss."

Mrs. Moss easily won the election and did most important work in connection with the organization, as its head. She was very active in Red Cross work during the World war and was one of the prominent Four-Minute speakers.

As regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution she was instrumental in establishing a fund for the aid of incapacitated soldiers that they might thus be cared for until able to earn their own way. She pledged the cooperation of the organization in a fund of five thousand dollars to be loaned to disabled soldiers in connection with the federal board of vocational education that soldiers might thus bridge over the time until they should receive war risk insurance. This money was loaned without interest to the discharged soldiers and the fund of five thousand dollars was revolved until they loaned over fourteen thousand dollars without interest, permitting the borrower to return the sum in small payments as his financial condition permitted. Nor was this the only phase of active aid which the Daughters of the American Revolution, under the leadership of Mrs. Moss, extended to the World war heroes, and under her guidance great good has been accomplished through this agency, while in many other ways her life has been the expression of a broad and helpful humanitarianism that is constantly seeking to ameliorate hard conditions of life for the unfortunate.

At the Thirtieth Annual Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which has just taken place in Washington, D. C., there were seven vice presidents general elected for a term of three years and one elected for a term of one year. A registrar general was also elected. Missouri can record with pride the fact that their candidate for vice president general, Mrs. John Trigg Moss, retiring state regent, had the honor of receiving the greatest number of votes cast for any candidate. The number of votes cast was one thousand and fifty-six and Mrs. Moss received nine hundred and seventy-four, while the registrar general, Miss Strider of the District of Columbia, who had no opponent, received only nine hundred and twenty-nine votes. Mrs. Moss has certainly proven her popularity, which was attested to very strongly the night she was nominated by Mrs. Jasper Blackburn of Webster Groves, Missouri, for when the states arose to offer their "seconds," they came so thick and so fast that the president general, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, said: "Seconded by the whole United States."

Thomas Keith Skinker



IN a history of the representative members of the legal profession in St. Louis it is imperative that mention be made of Thomas Keith Skinker, owing to the prominence which he has attained as a most able member of the bar. He is also widely known as a citizen of progressive spirit who in various ways has contributed to the upbuilding and development of city and state.

A son of Thomas and Jane (Neilson) Skinker, who came from Virginia to Missouri and settled in St. Louis in 1838, he was born in this city on the 9th of June, 1845. He pursued his studies in local schools until prepared for entrance into Washington University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1863, winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later he took up the study of law in the University of Virginia under the celebrated professor, John B. Minor, and in 1867 was admitted to the Missouri bar, while in 1876 he was licensed to practice before the supreme court of the United States.

Blessed with good health and encouraged by a large clientele, Mr. Skinker has practiced his profession with marked success and has gained wide reputation as an expert in his knowledge of the law of county and municipal bonds. From 1877 until 1884, in addition to caring for his private practice, he served as official reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of Missouri and during that time prepared and published seventeen volumes of these decisions.

His activity has also covered a still broader range, for in 1893 he built the first electric railway in St. Louis county, thus meeting a demand for development in public utilities. He has always taken an active interest in progress and public improvement in both the city and county of St. Louis and in 1905 he was appointed by Governor Joseph W. Folk one of the democratic members of the board of election commissioners of the city of St. Louis. In the course of a four years' term he did much to check the fraudulent manipulation which had long disgraced elections in St. Louis.

In 1869 Mr. Skinker was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Rives, a daughter of Alexander Rives, of Albemarle county, Virginia, who was judge of the court of appeals and afterward of the United States district court in that state. Two sons and three daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Skinker. The sons were: Charles R., for some years assistant city counselor of the city of St. Louis; and Alexander R., who became captain of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth United States Infantry and was killed in the battle of the Argonne. He was awarded posthumously the congressional medal of honor for bravery and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty. The daughters, Misses Isabel N. and Bertha R. Skinker and Mrs. Claude L. Matthews during the World war became distinguished in Red Cross and other war work.

A resident of the city and county of St. Louis throughout his entire life, Mr. Skinker belongs to one of the old and honored families whose name has ever been a synonym for progressive citizenship in all that the term implies, standing not only for material progress in business and professional lines, but also for aesthetic, moral and intellectual development.





Alexander P. Skinker

Captain Alexander Rives Skinker



CAPTAIN ALEXANDER RIVES SKINKER, son of Thomas Keith and Bertha (Rives) Skinker, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, October 13, 1883. He was educated at Smith Academy and Washington University, both of St. Louis, and was graduated from the latter institution in June, 1905, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He obtained a position with the Long Distance Bell Telephone Company, in whose service he

remained for six years. In 1903 Alexander R. Skinker enlisted in Battery A, St. Louis Light Artillery. After five years' service with this company he obtained a discharge, having left the city in the interests of the telephone company. In the winter of 1916 he heard an address by the colonel of the First Missouri Infantry National Guards, in which the speaker, referring to the prospects of war with Mexico or Germany or both, pointed out the lack of officers and strongly urged that all young men who had any military training should join in forming an Officers' Training Corps. For this purpose he offered the use of the First Regiment Armory, with experienced officers to do the training. Aleck Skinker and half a dozen others immediately accepted this offer and started a training corps. By the end of May this corps numbered two hundred and twenty-five, of whom two hundred subsequently went into the service. Captain Carmack of Company I, First Missouri, needed lieutenants for his company and selected Aleck Skinker and one other, whom he had elected to lieutenantcies. Owing to business complications, Captain Skinker hesitated until the president's call for the National Guard on the 16th of June, 1916. He then promptly accepted and went as second lieutenant of Company I to the Mexican border. Returning, the regiment was mustered out on the 26th of September. On the 16th of December, 1916, he became first lieutenant and on the 29th of July, 1917, was promoted to the captaincy of the company. On the 26th of March, 1917, the regiment was again called out and for several months performed guard duty, protecting against apprehended attacks by German sympathizers the St. Louis city water works, the bridges over the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, the lead works and smelters at Flat River and Bonne Terre, Missouri, and several munition works in and near St. Louis.

On the 11th of August, 1917, Captain Skinker was married in St. Louis to Miss Caroline French Rulon-Miller, of Philadelphia. Later his regiment was sent to Camp Doniphan at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where it was consolidated with the Fifth Missouri, the two forming the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth United States infantry. Captain Skinker was retained as captain of Company I. While the regiment was at this camp a school was opened for the instruction of non-commissioned officers and privates who wished to get commissions. Candidates were admitted on the selection and recommendation of their company com-

manders and Captain Skinker recommended five of his men. The school opened with about four hundred students and of these about one hundred withdrew. The other three hundred stood the examinations and seventy-five of them passed and were commissioned, among whom were the five from Company I. Thus this single company furnished one-fifteenth of the winners of the entire Thirty-fifth Division of twenty-six thousand men. Nothing could more plainly attest the high quality of the men of this company, nor the good judgment of the commander who selected them.

Toward the end of April, 1918, this regiment left Camp Doniphan for Camp Mills, New York, where it remained for a week and on the 3d of May started across. After a voyage of sixteen days it reached England, where it went to a rest camp for two days, then crossed to France and was assigned to a position in the Vosges mountains. Captain Skinker was for a time detached and sent to Pont Remy as liaison officer with the School of Musketry of the British Fifth Army. While there he wrote that the commander of the camp had invited him to his mess and he was associated with a number of British officers whom he described as splendid fellows. Captain Parry of the Manchester regiment, on the other hand, wrote that Captain Skinker was a fine soldier, a thorough sportsman and a good comrade and told of a testimonial given him by the British officers at parting. Nominally a liaison officer, his mission to the British camp was of a much higher kind than that term ordinarily imports. A large number of junior officers of the American army had been sent to this school. Mutual antagonism arose between them and the British officers. They simply did not like each other; and besides there were differences in methods that were irritating. The situation became so unpleasant that the American generals thought it wise to send one of the junior officers to pour oil on the troubled waters and Captain Skinker was the man selected for this work—a most delicate task in which he was extremely successful. A little older than most of the junior officers of both armies, he was still young enough to make it easy for him to win their goodwill; but to become a reconciler it took tact, patience, good temper, good judgment and ready wit, and above all he had to be fair and honest and a thorough gentleman. Captain Skinker possessed all of these qualifications and beyond doubt was selected by his superior officers because he was known to have them. He wrote home that he was having an easy time—only six hours' work per day—but rumor had come that his regiment had been engaged and he was disturbed by the thought that he was absent the first time his men came under fire. The rumor turned out to be unfounded. On the 29th of July, 1918, Captain Skinker rejoined his regiment to his great satisfaction and that of the men as well, as many of them attested. Shortly after he was offered a leave of absence to attend a school of instruction in the duties of the general staff, but declined, preferring to remain with his men. The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth was at St. Mihiel, but was held in reserve and took no part in the battle. Thence the regiment was transferred to Bar-le-duc, marching principally by night through wooded country to avoid enemy airplanes. This regiment belonged to the Thirty-fifth Division and was assigned to the duty of leading the attack for that division in the battle of the Argonne. The attack began on the 26th of September. Companies I and M were in front. On the first day of the battle at a dangerous place, Captain Skinker, taking two men and ordering the rest to keep

themselves under cover, went ahead to find out the lay of the land and if possible to break up a machine-gun nest. The enemy suddenly opened a heavy machine-gun fire and he was killed. Major Comfort, who succeeded to the command of the regiment after the colonel was wounded and the lieutenant colonel killed, in his official report wrote: "Captain Skinker, in his local area, not desiring to expose more men than were necessary, required his men to take cover, and personally set out with an automatic rifleman and a carrier to silence a machine-gun nest in his immediate front. The ammunition carrier was promptly killed and Captain Skinker, taking his ammunition, continued on, firing the automatic rifle, until he met death himself, followed immediately by the automatic rifleman. Captain Skinker has been recommended for the Distinguished Service Medal, posthumous." Major Comfort also wrote the bereaved parents as follows: "I looked upon his poor body lying where he fell in the road. His face bore the serene and peaceful expression of his waking hours."

Upon more deliberate examination of the circumstances attending Captain Skinker's heroic death the commanding general decided that the Distinguished Service Medal was inadequate, and the Congressional Medal of Honor was awarded instead. This is the reward offered by military law for "bravery and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty." (See Kenamore's *From Vauquois Hill to Exermont*, p. 115.)

Colonel McMahon, who formerly commanded the regiment, has written: "He died, as he had lived, protecting his men. 'Greater love than this hath no man—that he lay down his life for his friend.' I have had the story by letter from several—and from others verbally—it is known to the regiment—and I hope it is some consolation in your day of sorrow to know that whenever the story is told it is agreed that a man among men died a man's death, for America—wonderful, quiet, heroic."

In civil life Alexander Skinker was a model son, brother and husband, genial, kind, honorable, unselfish, energetic, judicious, temperate and sure of himself, a Christian gentleman, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. In military life he was a diligent and intelligent instructor and careful protector of his men, thoroughly in sympathy with their needs, and in the day of battle calmly resolute and absolutely fearless.



Edwin C. Ernst.

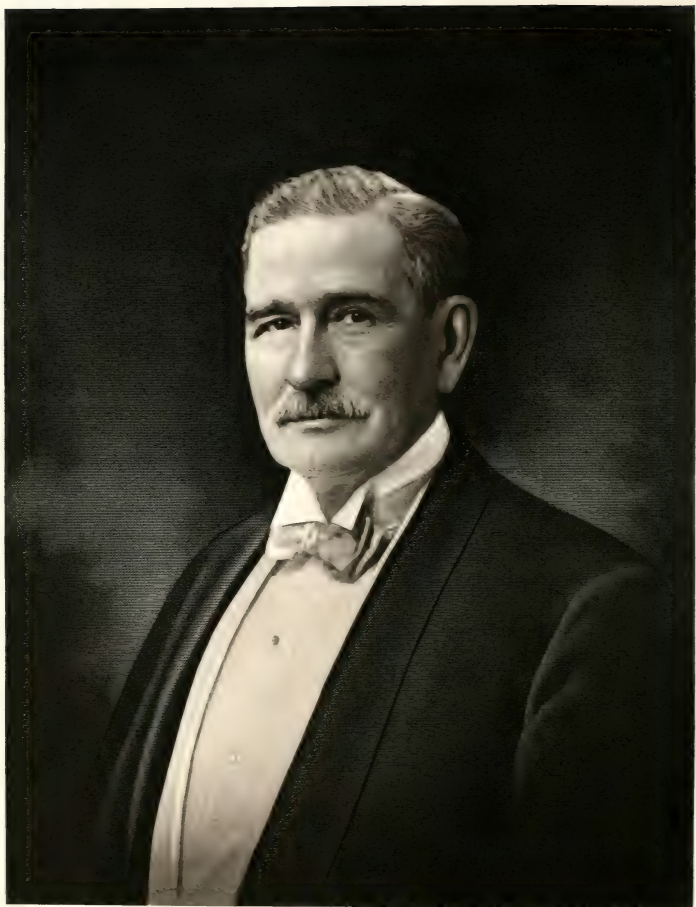
Edwin C. Ernst, M.D.



R. EDWIN C. ERNST, a Roentgenologist of St. Louis, was born in this city June 26, 1885. His father, the late Charles W. Ernst, was a native of Germany, but came to America with his parents in 1856, when but twelve years of age. The grandfather, William Ernst, settled in St. Louis, where he continued to spend his remaining days, and his son, Charles W. Ernst, was here reared and educated. In early life he became a wood carver and later engaged in the real estate business, which he followed to the time of his death, which occurred in 1909 when he had reached the age of sixty-five years. His wife, Catherine (Koch) Ernst, was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, now a part of France, and came to America when twenty years of age, arriving in 1874, her birth having occurred in 1854.

Dr. Ernst, their only child, was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, in the St. Louis University, in Washington University, and in the Moravian College at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. He completed a medical course in the Washington University Medical School in 1912 and after winning his M.D. degree served for one year as interne in the St. Louis City Hospital. During the succeeding two years he was resident physician at the St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital and then entered upon private practice. During that period he qualified for the line in which he is now engaged and has since specialized in Roentgen ray work and radiotherapy. He has likewise taken post-graduate courses in eastern hospitals and colleges and is accounted one of the leading Roentgenologists of St. Louis. He is a member of the staff and Roentgenologist of St. Luke's Hospital and the St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital and is consulting Roentgenologist to the United States Public Health Service Hospital in St. Louis and the United States Marine Hospital. He belongs to the St. Louis Medical Society, in Missouri State Medical Association, the American Medical Association and the American Roentgen Ray Society. He likewise belongs to the Radiological Society and is vice president of the American Roentgen Ray Society, central section.

In St. Louis, August 2, 1905, Dr. Ernst was married to Miss Mildred Vogt, a native of St. Louis and daughter of Charles Vogt. They have become parents of one son, Edwin C., born in St. Louis, October 4, 1916. During the World war Dr. Ernst left his practice and his family in St. Louis to render active aid to the country, becoming Roentgenologist in Base Hospital No. 21, in France. He served for two years, won the commission of major and was honorably discharged in May, 1919. He finds his recreation and diversion in athletics, hunting, fishing and especially in canoeing. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and his membership relations indicate the variety and nature of his interests outside of his profession, for he is a member of Beacon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of the University Club, of the Missouri Athletic Association and of the Evangelical Protestant church.



Robert H. Lewis

Robert David Lewis



ROBERT DAVID LEWIS, of St. Louis, whose sound business judgment, keen intuition, well formulated plans and powers of organization made him one of the foremost manufacturers in connection with the tobacco trade of the country, was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, April 3, 1847, his parents being James A. W. and Mary (Newman) Lewis. He was a descendant of one of the old families of Virginia, founded in 1732 by John Lewis, who was a native of Donegal, Ireland, and of Huguenot descent and who came to the colony of Virginia accompanied by his wife and children. A branch of the Lewis family now in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, has in its possession the coat of arms and the family tree, which traces the ancestral line down to the present time. Robert David Lewis was a member of the Loyal Lewis Legion of Virginia. General Andrew Lewis, son of John Lewis, the American progenitor, achieved distinction by service in the French and Indian wars and also in the Revolutionary war. Another son was Thomas Lewis, who served as a member of the Virginia house of burgesses and faithfully supported the rights of the colonies, advocating the resolutions of Patrick Henry in the session of 1765. He served as a member of the colonial conventions of 1775 and 1776 and also of the state conventions that ratified the federal constitution. Two other sons of John Lewis were William and Charles Lewis, both of whom served in the American army during the war for independence with the rank of colonel. Still another son, John Lewis, was the great-grandfather of Robert D. Lewis and became one of the earliest settlers of Pittsylvania county, Virginia. He was the father of Littleberry Lewis, who for many years was a manufacturer of plug tobacco and a shipper of tobacco strips at Lynchburg. His son, James A. W. Lewis, father of Robert D. Lewis, became superintendent of his father's tobacco works, filling that position at the time of the birth of his son. In 1847, with his wife and infant child, James A. W. Lewis left the old home in Virginia and started for St. Louis. Through having signed a note for a friend which involved his whole fortune, he had been practically ruined and this was why he left Virginia to come west to make his fortune. They journeyed by wagon over the mountains of Virginia to the Ohio river and proceeded down that stream by boat and up the Mississippi to their destination. The trip up the father of waters was one attended by thrilling incidents, the story of which came to the son in later years. At the landing at Cape Girardeau, Mr. Lewis left the boat to transact some business, and becoming separated from his wife and child, the boat on which they had taken passage sailed away without him. He at once boarded another boat, which was to follow the first one up the Mississippi, and nothing more serious than a temporary separation of the members might have resulted had it not been for the carelessness of the pilot of the

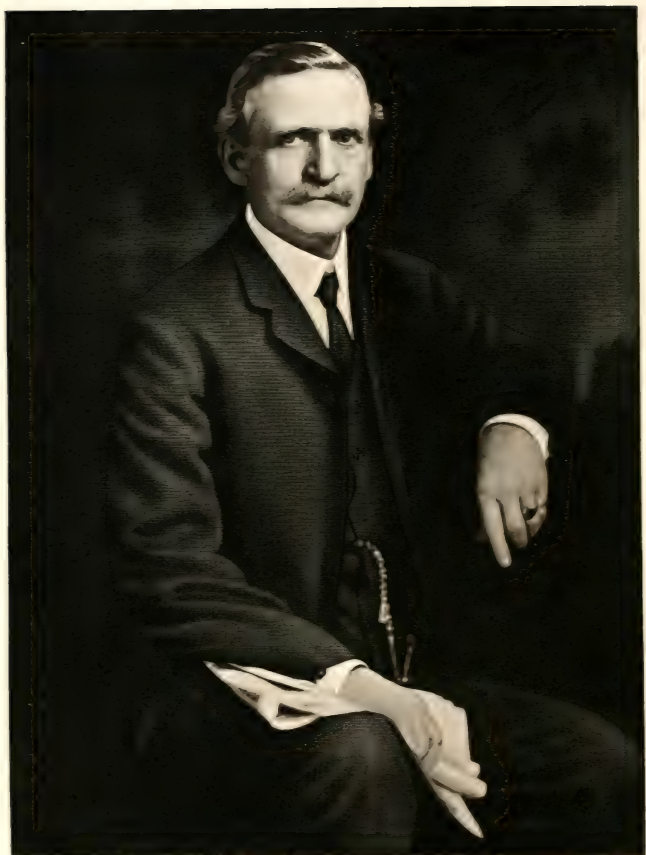
forward boat, through which his boat was allowed to swing across the stream, with the consequence that a disastrous collision occurred. The boat on which Mrs. Lewis had taken passage was struck amidship and soon sank. With her child in her arms, Mrs. Lewis climbed upon the roof of the wheelhouse, and in the frightful scramble which ensued her child was three times pushed out of her arms into the stream, each time to be rescued by its mother. After a time all the passengers were rescued from their perilous positions. Mr. Lewis and his wife then continued their journey to St. Louis, where they arrived safely.

It was not long after his arrival that Mr. Lewis became a partner of Christian Peper in the tobacco manufacturing business that was maintained for three years. On the expiration of that period Mr. Lewis accepted the superintendency of the Liggett & Dausman tobacco manufactory and so served for eight years. He later was superintendent of the tobacco works conducted by James Roddy and filled that position until January, 1867, when he removed to Alton, Illinois, to superintend the business of the Myers & Drummond tobacco factory. He was accompanied by his son, Robert D. Lewis, then twenty years of age, and the latter's brother, James, both of whom secured employment in the Myers & Drummond factory, there working until the spring of 1880. Both sons then returned to St. Louis and Robert accepted the position of general superintendent of the Drummond tobacco works in this city. He was, as it were, "to the manner born." Three generations of his forebears had been prominently connected with tobacco raising and manufacturing and from earliest boyhood he was familiar with the trade through conversations which he heard concerning the various phases of the business. When he reached an age that qualified him to take up work he naturally turned to the tobacco trade and at the beginning of the year 1885 he purchased stock in the corporation operating the great manufacturing plant of St. Louis in which he was employed. He continued as a stockholder and as the general superintendent until 1898, when the Drummond plant was sold to the American Tobacco Company for a magnificent sum, Mr. Lewis remaining with the new corporation as the head of the manufacturing department. He was a director and senior vice president of this tobacco company for many years. His business activity extended as well into other fields, for he was a stockholder in the Alton Tobacco Box Manufacturing Company, making the boxes in which the goods of the tobacco company are put up, and was also vice president and director of the Grand Avenue Bank.

In the year 1867 Robert D. Lewis was married to Miss Ellen Stites, a daughter of John R. Stites, of East St. Louis, and they became the parents of the following named: Cora B.; Ida M., who died February 15, 1899; James R., who passed away November 8, 1892; George Myers, who died in 1901; Alice E., who died December 3, 1885; Arthur Lee, whose death occurred January 11, 1896; Joseph C.; and Margaret V. The death of the wife and mother occurred August 9, 1887, and on the 24th of April, 1890, Mr. Lewis wedded Miss Virginia Hinton, daughter of Captain William and Elizabeth Hinton, of Kentucky. The father, Captain Hinton, was killed in the Civil war and Mrs. Lewis can trace her ancestry back to the Revolutionary war. The Hinton ancestry goes back to an old English family and is connected with the nobility. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis' children were: Newman H., who died April 10, 1892; Virgil A.; and Roberta Lewis.

Virgil A. Lewis entered the French service during the World war as an ambulance driver, his father having contributed an ambulance to the cause. He served with distinction and was twice decorated. Later, on the entrance of the United States into the war, he returned to this country and trained for the aviation corps. Shortly before the armistice was signed he had secured his commission as a first lieutenant and was assigned as an instructor in Camp Lee. During the period of his service in France, Mr. Lewis had made the acquaintance of his wife, then Miss Mina Gladys Reid, of Baltimore. She had been visiting there when the war broke out and had taken a nurse's training course and served with distinction, being decorated by the French and Russian governments. Their marriage took place here and they now have a daughter, Frances Holwell. Mr. Lewis is assistant cashier in the Grand Avenue Bank.

Death again severed the family circle when on the 3d of April, 1919, Robert David Lewis was called to the home beyond. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, was a consistent follower and a supporter of the teachings of the Methodist Episcopal church and in politics was a Jeffersonian democrat. He was a member of the St. Louis Club and Country Club. He never faltered in his allegiance to any cause which he espoused and his life was ever actuated by high ideals and manly purposes. His life record was marked by consistent advancement and the consecutive steps in his business career are easily discernible. These resulted from a thorough understanding of the business in which he engaged, his close application and unremitting energy, guided at all times by the highest sense of business honor and integrity. Thus he left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name as well as the substantial rewards of his labor, giving his family an enviable financial position, while they have long occupied a prominent place in the social circles of the city.



John H. Orsall.

John H. Overall

AW Offices of Frank K. Ryan, 506 Olive St., St. Louis.

January 8, 1904.

Mrs. Mary R. Overall, City.

Dear Madam:—



As secretary of the meeting of the members of the Saint Louis Bar held January 2d, 1904, in memory of their late brother lawyer and your gifted and lamented deceased husband, John H. Overall, I have the honor to herewith transmit to you and to your family the resolutions of such meeting, which set forth facts and testimonials that constitute for his great worth and many virtues an enduring monument that is to be made a part of the records of the courts in which, as his life work, he faithfully and diligently practiced his profession, and where, with marked success in the calling which he always honored his brilliant talents and grand traits of character were indeed nobly exemplified.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) FRANK K. RYAN.

MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE BAR

of the City of St. Louis, in Honor of the Memory of John H. Overall, January 2d, 1904, in Division 4 of the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis.

Judge Klein: Gentlemen of the Bar, it seems fitting that there should be an assemblage of the lawyers to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased co-laborer and brother, John H. Overall.

There is no one who knew Mr. Overall intimately but felt that there was something strong and vigorous in the man, strong in his intellectuality, strong in his moral sense, strong in his convictions of right, and strong as a lawyer in the discharge of his duty. His daily life was marked and emphasized by those qualities which distinguish the lawyer of success and ability. He had courage and independence, he possessed and exercised diligence and patience in the performance of his duties; he had a high sense of devotion to his profession, the profession of the law, and an undoubted sense of right and wrong and fearlessness in the execution of his duties. Under such circumstances, and with a man of this kind it seems that the Bar of St. Louis, from whom he has been taken, should leave a record of their sentiment of respect to his memory so that the same may be recorded in the records of the courts where he practiced, and although these records may be as a sealed book to the public at large, they contain, after all, the only and most durable record which the lawyer can leave behind him.

It is in order, gentlemen, to elect a chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Judson: Mr. Chairman, I move that Col. Wells H. Blodgett act as chairman.

The motion was put and carried and Col. Blodgett assumed the chair.

Col. Blodgett: Gentlemen: I appreciate the honor of presiding over this meeting of the bar of St. Louis called to bear testimony to the name and character of one of our number who has recently passed from our midst, one of such distinguished character and ability as our friend John H. Overall.

It is thirty years this last month since I first met Mr. Overall at the Macon court which was held in December, 1873. He had then been only a short time at the bar, but had been elected prosecuting attorney for the circuit composed of Randolph, Macon, Howard, Boone and Callaway counties, and one of the first duties he was called upon to discharge was the prosecution of the Underwood brothers. They were people of influence in the community, people of good family, of property, and previous good reputation. They were charged with having committed murder of two members of the Menifee family, and when their arrest took place no one in all Missouri would believe it possible that the charge could be well founded. It looked and seemed as though the sentiment in the community was such that it would be impossible to bring them to justice, even if they were guilty. At that time north of the river there were such men as Thomas L. Anderson of Macon, Odon Guitar and James S. Rollins of Boone and John F. Williams of Macon. They were retained to defend in this case, but that energetic and clear headed young prosecuting attorney, all there was to represent the state in that trial, discharged his duty in such a forceful and vigorous way that notwithstanding all the opposition which confronted him, notwithstanding the influence and the wealth of the family charged with the crime, and their friends, and notwithstanding the character of the distinguished counsel who were employed to defend them, he successfully combatted point after point, and, at the close of the case, when he summed up the testimony, with vigorous logic and a wonderful command of facts and language he carried conviction to the minds of the jury, and, notwithstanding all opposition, the defendants were found guilty and executed. It was one of the greatest of triumphs, and everybody at that time in all North Missouri was as familiar with the name of John H. Overall as we are here today. Every lawyer in every county was speaking of him in the highest terms and admitting that he was the foremost of all the young men north of the Missouri River.

Later on he came to and located in the city of St. Louis, and you all know his career here. You all know that John H. Overall was one of the lawyers who never misled or deceived anybody, who always presented his case upon its merits and whose word was always just as good as his written obligation; and you all felt that the honor of the legal profession was at all times and under all circumstances safe in his hands.

Gentlemen, what is your pleasure? I presume the first business in order will be the election of a secretary.

Judge Bond thereupon nominated Frank K. Ryan as secretary of the meeting, and Mr. Ryan was unanimously chosen to fill that position.

On motion of Mr. Judson that a committee of five be appointed by the chair

to draft and present a suitable and proper memorial, the chairman appointed the following committee:

Frederick N. Judson; Col. George D. Reynolds; Judge Henry W. Bond; Judge H. S. Priest and Judge Valle Reyburn.

The committee retired for consultation and upon its return submitted the following:

The following is the memorial adopted by the members of the Bar of St. Louis at a meeting held January 2, 1904, concerning the death of the late John H. Overall:

John Henry Overall was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, March 26, 1845, and died December 23, 1903. His father was Major Wilson L. Overall, who came to Missouri in Territorial days, represented the county in the General Assembly and was a prominent and respected citizen. His mother was Eliza A. Williams, a woman of rare force of character, and was widely known as the first woman in the United States to become editor of a newspaper. Mr. Overall graduated from the University of Missouri in 1865, with the highest honors of his class and at the Harvard Law school in 1867.

While at the Harvard Law school he assisted Professor Emery Washburn in writing his great and authoritative work on real estate law.

Returning to Missouri, Mr. Overall opened a law office in Macon and soon thereafter was elected Circuit Attorney for that circuit. In this office he soon won distinction by the thoroughness of his preparation, his ability as an advocate, and his high sense of duty. He resigned this office in 1872 to accept the appointment of Dean of the Law School in the State University. He held this chair for a few months, organizing the school, and then resigned to enter general practice in St. Louis. He married in 1874 Miss Mary Rollins, daughter of the Honorable James S. Rollins, one of the most distinguished public men of the state and father of the University of Missouri.

In 1875 Mr. Overall formed a partnership with Honorable James O. Broadhead. This firm continued until 1878 when Mr. Overall formed a partnership with Frederick N. Judson under the name of Overall and Judson. This firm continued for seven years, when in 1885 the Honorable Warwick Hough retiring from the Supreme Bench as Chief Justice entered the firm, which was continued until 1890 under the name of Hough, Overall and Judson. Since the dissolution of that firm, Mr. Overall has practiced alone.

Mr. Overall, from the beginning of his professional career, took high rank as a thoroughly trained lawyer, clear and direct in his application of legal principles to the facts of complicated cases, a wise and trusted counselor and a thoroughly equipped, manly and forceful advocate. On a number of subjects he became an authority, recognized as such by the bar and by the public. Thus, in the complicated questions involved in the long judicial conflicts between the State and Federal Courts as to the validity of township and county bonds issued in Missouri, Mr. Overall was recognized as the best equipped lawyer in the United States. He took a prominent part in every phase of the protracted litigation, secured from the Supreme Court of the United States its decision overruling its former judgment, establishing the validity of township bonds, which had heretofore been held invalid by both the Supreme Court of the United

States and by the supreme court of Missouri. He also obtained from the Supreme Court of the United States its judgment of the invalidity of the act of the general assembly making it a penal offense for a county judge to assess a tax for the payment of bonds, without an order from the circuit court. So thoroughly informed was Mr. Overall on all the details of the questions involved in this protracted litigation, that his opinion was recognized as authoritative by the bar and the public on questions relating to the validity and the collection of municipal bond issues.

Mr. Overall also was recognized as an authority on the subject of election contests. He was retained as counsel in all such cases and it may be said that through his arguments he largely made the law on many questions involved in the opening of ballots and the conduct of contested elections. He was also prominently identified with the most important litigation in the department of municipal law, involving the powers of municipal assemblies, the construction of the city charter, and the granting of municipal franchises. He was actively employed in the organization and building of the Merchants bridge and the connecting railroads, and in laying out the towns of Madison and Granite City. On the subject of the condemnation of property, for railroad and other public uses and the many difficult questions involved, he was recognized as one of the best equipped lawyers of the state, and was retained in all such litigation in our courts.

Other phases of his distinguished and varied professional career might be noticed. Whatever the question involved, he was always recognized as a thoroughly trained, resourceful and high minded lawyer.

In his relations with his professional brethren, Mr. Overall was always courteous and considerate. It was impossible for him to take an unfair advantage of an adversary.

Mr. Overall uniformly declined to be a candidate for any political office. He was strongly importuned in 1886 to accept the nomination for congress which was tendered him; but he felt constrained by the pressure of interests and professional engagements to forego any political ambition. In 1889 he was induced by the Honorable David R. Francis, then elected governor of the state, to accept membership and the presidency of the police board of St. Louis. He held this position for four years and distinguished himself as an upright and efficient officer, maintaining a high standard of discipline in the force.

In his personal relations, though undemonstrative, he was devoted to his friendships, never hesitating to champion the cause of a friend who had won his confidence. He enjoyed the universal respect, as well as the warmest attachment, of those privileged to be his friends. It was impossible to know him without realizing that he was the embodiment of manliness, courage and fair dealing. Intellectually and physically, he possessed rare attractions. To a handsome and chivalrous personality he added mental gifts which shone with conspicuous lustre at the Bar of which he was one of Missouri's most distinguished members. He stood in the front rank of St. Louis attorneys and made a record in his profession attained by few of his contemporaries.

Mr. Overall leaves surviving him his widow and four children, his eldest son, John H. Overall, Jr., a graduate of Yale University, being now a member of the senior class of the St. Louis Law School.

In his domestic life and in his tenderness and pride as a husband, and father, Mr. Overall exhibited these personal characteristics in their richest bloom. His home, wife and children were the centers of his pride and affection.

As his professional brethren we mourn his loss and tender his bereaved family our warmest sympathies in their affliction.

(Signed) FREDERICK N. JUDSON,
HENRY W. BOND,
HENRY S. PRIEST,
VALLE REYBURN,
GEO. D. REYNOLDS,
Committee,
WELLS H. BLODGETT,
Chairman.

FRANK K. RYAN, Secretary.

Mr. Judson: In moving the adoption of this memorial as an expression of the Bar, I cannot refrain from saying a few words of personal tribute to my partner of many years standing. As recited in the memorial, Mr. Overall and myself, when we were young men, became partners, and in one form or another our professional association continued until his death. Our formal partnership terminated in 1890, but we were connected from time to time in litigation so that our intimate professional relations have been continuous since 1878. It was impossible for anyone to be associated with Mr. Overall without being impressed with the essentially moral qualities of the man. He was warm hearted, impulsive, devoted and loyal to his friends, and these characteristics were conspicuously shown in his professional life. His professional career is set forth necessarily with brevity in this memorial, but one cannot be but impressed, in reading this summary, with his great strength of character as a lawyer. He seemed to have the power of grasping, almost by intuition, the essential points of a complicated case, perhaps the most distinguishing mark of a good lawyer. The quickness of his intuition, the thorough grasp which he acquired of a case, made him a most formidable advocate, and a most resourceful counselor. No one could be associated with him in professional life without being profoundly impressed with these exceptionally strong characteristics which would have placed him in the front rank at the Bar of any city. I cannot recall any professional career during my long connection with the legal profession which has been so marked in leaving on the jurisprudence of the state such a permanent record as that of Mr. Overall. It was because he had so thoroughly mastered the cases in which he was engaged that he speedily took the front rank on such questions as the issue of municipal bonds, contested elections and condemnation proceedings. It is a matter familiar to all in the profession that his opinion has become authority on such matters.

Of his personal characteristics I feel compelled to speak in terms of warm commendation. He was a good and loyal friend, and possessed a high sense of honor in all his dealings with his fellow men. The memory of his career will be appreciated as long as any of us remain who were his associates at the St. Louis bar.

No further remarks being made the question was put on the adoption of the memorial as read and it was adopted as being the unanimous expression of the sentiment of the meeting.

On motion of Col. George D. Reynolds, with amendments by F. N. Judson, R. F. Walker and H. S. Priest, that the chairman appoint a committee of representatives of the Bar to present the memorial adopted to the supreme court of the state, the St. Louis court of appeals, the circuit court of City of St. Louis, the circuit court of Boone county, the circuit court of Macon county and the circuit court of the United States for this circuit, the chairman made the following appointments:

United States circuit court: George D. Reynolds. St. Louis court of appeals: Henry W. Bond. Circuit court City of St. Louis: H. S. Priest. Circuit court of Boone county: Odon Guitar. Circuit court of Macon county: Webb M. Rubey. Supreme court of Missouri: Jacob Klein and F. N. Judson.

On motion of Mr. Judson it was agreed that a copy of the memorial should be transmitted to the family, and the secretary of this meeting was designated to perform that service.

On motion the meeting adjourned.



John H. Overall, Jr.



JOHN H. OVERALL, JR., who rendered distinguished service to his country as special agent for the war trade board and who is a leading lawyer of St. Louis, was born at Columbia, Missouri, August 28, 1881, and is a representative of one of the old pioneer families of the state. His grandparents in the paternal line were Wilson Lee and Eliza Ann Overall, the former an officer of the American army in the War of 1812, while the latter was the first woman in America to own and edit a newspaper. The ancestral line is traced back to Bishop John Overall, who was dean of St. Paul's cathedral in London from 1602 until 1632 and was one of the principal translators of the bible under King James I. John Henry Overall, Sr., son of Wilson L. Overall and father of J. H. Overall of this review, was a distinguished citizen of Missouri and is mentioned elsewhere in this work. He wedded Mary E. Rollins, daughter of the Hon. James S. Rollins, a distinguished citizen of the state and founder of the University of Missouri.

Fortunate is the man who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished and happy is he if his lines of life are cast in harmony therewith. In person, in talents and in character John H. Overall, Jr., is a worthy scion of his race. After attending the public schools of St. Louis he continued his education in Smith Academy, completing a preparatory course by graduation with the class of 1899. He then entered Yale University and won his Ph. B. degree in 1902. He afterward attended the St. Louis Law school, which conferred upon him the LL. B. degree in 1904, and he was honored with the class presidency. While at Yale he was prominent in athletics and established new intercollegiate records at the half mile and the mile. Prior to the completion of his law course he was admitted to the Missouri bar in 1903 and began practice in the office of his father, whose death occurred the same year. He then became associated with F. N. Judson, his father's former partner, with whom he continued from 1903 until 1910 and since then has followed his profession independently, specializing in the law of municipal bonds and taxation. He has become widely recognized as an authority on the collection of defaulted municipal bonds, having successfully adjusted and refunded, as attorney for the bondholders, the old railroad debts of several Missouri counties as well as numerous other issues in other states. Mr. Overall is now practicing with offices in the Federal Reserve Bank building, and makes his home in St. Louis county. The war having made it necessary to control the exports and imports of the United States by a license system, the war trade board established a branch office at St. Louis, covering the surrounding territory of a dozen or more states. Mr. Overall accepted appointment as manager of the St. Louis office at one dollar a year. During his period of incumbency he issued licenses to the extent of two

John B. Overall, Jr.

hundred million dollars and by authority of the railroad administration act and laws regulating the customs, in many important instances expedited the movement of shipment across country and at the outer ports. Numerous complicated questions also arose in connection with the trading with the enemy act, which, on account of his legal training, Mr. Overall was able to solve with entire satisfaction, as will appear from the following:

WAR TRADE BOARD**WASHINGTON, D. C.****RESOLUTIONS OF JUNE 3, 1919**

Resolved that the War Trade Board hereby accept the resignation of Mr. John H. Overall as special agent of the board at St. Louis, Missouri, said resignation to take effect as of May 10, 1919;

Further Resolved that the War Trade Board do hereby extend to Mr. Overall their thanks for the valuable services which he has rendered to the board as special agent of the board at St. Louis, Missouri, and the board further express to Mr. Overall their full appreciation of the able, conscientious and efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of this office.

On the 25th of May, 1910, Mr. Overall was married to Miss Martha Cupples Seudder, granddaughter of Samuel Cupples, whose great philanthropy made him widely known. Mr. and Mrs. Overall have three children: Amelia Cupples, John H. (III) and Maude Cupples. The religious faith of the family is that of the Presbyterian church and in political belief Mr. Overall is a democrat, serving as secretary of the Wilson Club in 1916. He belongs to the Delta Psi, a Yale Greek letter fraternity, and is well known in club circles, having membership in the Racquet, Noonday, Sunset Hill and St. Louis Country Clubs of St. Louis, in the New York Racquet and Tennis Clubs, the Yale Club of New York, the St. Anthony (N. Y.) Club and the National Golf Links of America of New York. He has always been interested in athletics, to which he turns for recreation. Along professional lines he is a member of the St. Louis Bar Association, the Missouri Bar Association and the American Bar Association and he is widely known through his contributions to the literature of the profession, being the author of "Overall on Municipal Bonds," published in 1912, and co-author in "Judson on Interstate Commerce," published in 1905. His practice has been extensive almost from his initial point in the profession. His record reflects credit upon a name long honored in the annals of Missouri.



H. Warner Harding

Colonel F. Warner Karling



OLONEL F. WARNER KARLING, a veteran of two wars, a prominent furniture dealer of Kansas City and a citizen who in days of peace is an untiring worker in behalf of progress in community, commonwealth and country, was born in Upsala, Sweden, July 30, 1879, his parents being August and Emma Sophia (Wedding) Karling. The father was born near Stockholm, Sweden, while the mother's birth occurred in Vermland. They came to the United States with their family when their son, Colonel Karling, was but three months old, crossing the Atlantic in 1879 and settling in Boston, Massachusetts, where the father engaged in business as a cabinetmaker. In 1881 he went with his family to Chicago, where he resided for about five years, and in 1886 removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he conducted a cabinet shop, turning out handmade furniture of high grade. There he remained in business until 1898, when he came to Kansas City, Missouri, and is now assisting his son in the store of the F. Warner Karling Furniture Company.

Colonel Karling obtained a common school education, which he supplemented by study alone in the evening hours. In 1891, when but twelve years of age, he became an elevator boy, working at a wage of two dollars per week for the Charles Shiverick Furniture Company of Omaha. He was steady and faithful, however, and soon gained advancement, working his way upward until he became stock keeper. Patriotic devotion to his country, however, has ever been one of his paramount characteristics and on the 23d of May, 1898, he put aside all business and personal considerations in order to enlist as a member of Troop G of the Second United States Cavalry. He became a private of that command and was bugler of the regiment. He was mustered out in October, 1898, but reenlisted as a member of Battery O, Third Heavy Field Artillery, and later was transferred to the Thirty-sixth Coast Artillery Company. He served as corporal, sergeant and first sergeant, was with the China relief expedition of 1900 and was on active duty throughout the Philippine insurrection. Receiving his discharge on the 28th of June, 1903, he then came to Kansas City, where he has since made his home. He has a most wonderful and interesting collection of flags and souvenirs from the Philippines and from China and his retentive memory enables him to relate many an interesting tale concerning his possessions of this character. Upon taking up his abode in Kansas City, Colonel Karling accepted a position as salesman with the George B. Peck Dry Goods Company and later was employed at the Household Fair and subsequently by the Emery Bird Thayer Dry Goods Company as a furniture salesman, occupying the latter position until February, 1912, when he engaged in the furniture business on his own account, opening a store in a little room nineteen by fifty feet, at which time his cash capital consisted of seventy-five

Colonel F. Warner Karling

dollars and twelve cents. He possessed courage, determination, good credit and a well merited reputation as a reliable business man and successful furniture salesman. Square dealing, indefatigable energy and persistency of purpose have been the salient features in his growing success. Today he is at the head of one of the important furniture houses of Kansas City as president, treasurer and general manager of the F. Warner Karling Furniture Company, which has its sales and show rooms at 2401-2411 East Fifteenth street. He there has forty thousand square feet of floor space, with one hundred and sixty feet of plate glass front, permitting of a splendid window display of furniture. In addition the company has a large warehouse on Chestnut street, with ten thousand square feet of floor space. The business, which was established February 2, 1912, was incorporated June 1, 1913, with a capital stock of forty thousand dollars. The company engages in a retail trade in furniture, stoves, carpets, rugs and office fixtures and has built up an extensive business among the best people of Kansas City.

Throughout his entire life Colonel Karling has been keenly interested in military affairs and has continuously been active in military organizations. In 1906 he became a captain of the Missouri National Guard in Company B of the Third Regiment, was afterward promoted to the rank of major and from 1908 until 1912 served on Governor Hadley's staff with the rank of colonel. When America entered the World war he was again ready for duty, and in July, 1917, was commissioned captain. He became commanding officer of Company B, Fifth Separate Battalion of the Motor Transcript Corps, and was promoted to the rank of major in August, 1917, serving until July, 1919, when he resigned. He has long been a prominent figure in the organizations among military men and in May, 1904, was instrumental in founding Louis A. Craig Post, No. 18, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, of which he served as commander for six and a half years and as adjutant for one year. He has attended every national encampment of the organization save three since 1901. He was made adjutant general of the national organization under Commander in Chief General Wilder S. Metcalf, thus serving in 1904 and 1905, and in 1907 he became junior vice commander in chief. In 1909 he was elected quartermaster general and in 1911 he was elected commander in chief of the Army of the Philippines at Detroit, while in 1912 he was unanimously reelected at Lincoln, Nebraska. He was responsible for the consolidation and amalgamation that was brought about at Denver when the Army of the Philippines and the American Veterans of Foreign Service merged and became the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He acted on the council of administration several terms and 1918 was elected commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, to which position he was reelected in 1919 but refused to again accept an election in 1920. He was presented with a diamond studded past commander in chief badge and a gold inlaid sword by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, which has a membership of a quarter of a million men who have seen foreign service from Mexico in 1846 to the World war. He is now senior member of the council of administration of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. When America was active with the allied forces in the successful effort to suppress German militarism and promote world democracy, Colonel Karling took a most active part in advancing all Liberty loans and other phases of war work. He

was one of the five men who acted as personal escort to General Pershing when he was presented a ten thousand dollar sword at the Convention Hall in Kansas City. He is a member of the Army & Navy Club of Chicago and has been an honorary member of Battery B, Missouri National Guard, since 1908. He belongs to the Imperial Order of the Dragon, a Chinese organization, through reason of his service in the Chinese Boxer campaign, and he has membership as well with the United States Spanish-American War Veterans. He is a member of the Kansas City Liberty Memorial Committee and his was the original suggestion printed in the Kansas City Star, February 15, 1919, proposing a building to be used as a meeting place for military organizations as a memorial to both the living and the fallen heroes rather than the erection of a monument to only those who made the supreme sacrifice. The plan was accepted because of its feasibility and at his suggestion the Station Plaza was chosen as the location. The Chamber of Commerce made him its chairman of the committee which represented the organization at the burial of overseas returned dead and a member of its reception committee to meet all returning troops passing through Kansas City, in which connection he had charge of all parades.

While no interest outside of business claims as much of Colonel Karling's attention as military matters, he is nevertheless widely and prominently known in Masonic circles, belonging to Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 446, A. F. & A. M.; Kansas City Chapter, No. 28, R. A. M.; Shekinah Council, No. 24, R. & S. M.; and Kansas City Commandery, No. 10, K. T., which has a very active drill team. He is likewise identified with the Scottish Rite bodies, becoming a member of the Consistory, and he has membership with the Mystic Shrine and the Eastern Star. He also belongs to North Light Lodge, No. 193, K. P., in which he has filled all of the offices; to the Ivanhoe Masonic Club, the Kansas City Club, the Hill Crest Club and the Triangle Club, while his religious faith is indicated in his connection with the Second Church of Christ, Scientist. The Edward White Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, named in honor of Edward White of Spanish-American war fame and situated at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, has named its bugle and drum corps the F. Warner Karling Drum and Bugle Corps.

Colonel Karling was united in marriage to Miss Anna Graham Kelly, who was born in Ellsworth, Kansas, a daughter of Ora and Agnes (Greer) Kelly, the former a native of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and the latter of Chester, Pennsylvania. Removing to Kansas, Mr. Kelly engaged in farming near Ellsworth in an early day and later took up his abode in Kansas City, where he became a representative of Bradstreet. Here his death occurred in 1886. His daughter, Mrs. Karling, was very active in war work, being president of the Woman's Auxiliary, and is now president of the auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Colonel Karling has always been very active as a supporter of republican principles, but has never been an office seeker. He feels that he can best serve the interests of his country in other connections and there is no man who is more staunchly a champion of Kansas City's upbuilding and her welfare than he. His strong purpose and his qualities of leadership have made him an influential factor in connection with public welfare and progress and he heads every movement to advance his community along patriotic lines. The Freemason, in a long

article concerning him, said: "He can do more big things, cover a larger territory and do things with a greater degree of pleasure and less worry, than most any man we know of. Always gallant, courteous, generous, broad-minded and public-spirited wherever you meet him, whether in the store, in the lodge, in the soldier's camp or on a vacation trip, truly Mr. Karling is more than an ordinary man."



Herman Louis Nietert, M.D.



R. HERMAN LOUIS NIETERT, an able surgeon of St. Louis, was born in Edwardsville, Illinois, February 22, 1866. His father, Frederick Nietert, was a native of Germany and came to America in 1845, when twenty years of age, originally settling in Cincinnati, while during the '50s he removed to Edwardsville, Illinois. He was a farmer and stock raiser, conducting his business very successfully. He passed away in

September, 1919, at the notable age of ninety-four years, and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Minnie Slueter, passed away in 1910, at the age of eighty-six years. She, too, was a native of Germany and came to the United States prior to the Civil war. By her marriage she became the mother of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters.

Herman L. Nietert, who was the sixth in order of birth, was educated in the public schools of Edwardsville and at Shurtleff College at Alton, Illinois. His early life to the age of sixteen years was spent on the home farm, and after completing his studies in the local schools, he entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1889. After winning his degree he served for one year as interne in the St. Louis City Hospital and then spent two years abroad, studying in Heidelberg and in Vienna. Returning to St. Louis he entered upon the private practice of his profession, in which he has since continued but for some time has specialized in surgery. In 1902 he was superintendent and surgeon in charge of the St. Louis City Hospital, continuing in that position from 1899 until 1902, a period of four years. He was also post mortem physician for four years or until 1899. He belongs to the St. Louis, Missouri State, and American Medical Associations. He is now surgeon for the Deaconess Hospital and the Lutheran Hospital, and he has an extensive private practice which is indicative of the confidence reposed in his professional skill and ability. During the war he served as a member of the Medical Reserve Corps and was commissioned captain.

On the 30th of November, 1902, Dr. Nietert was married in St. Louis to Miss Katherine Ziegenhein, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Henry and Katherine (Hinkel) Ziegenhein. Fraternally Dr. Nietert is a Mason, belonging to Meridian Lodge, A. F. & A. M. and to Ascalon Commandery, K. T. of St. Louis. He also has membership in the Sunset Inn Country Club. His political endorsement is given to the republican party, and he keeps thoroughly in touch with the questions and issues of the day but has never had ambition for office outside of the strict path of his profession. The thoroughness with which he has devoted his attention to his practice has led to the attainment of the enviable position which he now occupies as one of the leading surgeons of St. Louis.



Wm. H. Grabe

William Henry Grabe



WILLIAM HENRY GRABE, secretary and treasurer of the Glancy-Watson Hotel Company, proprietors of the Marquette Hotel at St. Louis, was born January 12, 1862, in Enger, Germany. His father, Henry Grabe, was also a native of that place and came to St. Louis with his family in May, 1864. Loyal to his adopted land he promptly enlisted in the Union army, but too late to see active service. He became a stock raiser and farmer, a pursuit which his father had previously followed, and in fact the family had for many generations given their attention to agricultural pursuits near Enger. The death of Henry Grabe occurred in 1891, after a residence of more than a quarter of a century in Missouri. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Katherine Niehaus, was also born in Enger, Germany, and passed away in 1884. Her father, as well as her brother William Niehaus, was a cabinetmaker, doing the finest and most artistic work of that character, both father and son ranking as experts in the business.

William Henry Grabe attained his early education in St. Louis, having been brought to this city by his parents when but two years of age. He also received instructions from his father, who was a man of scholarly attainment, and he likewise attended the Clinton and Peabody public schools. When a youth of fourteen he started out upon his business career and was first employed as a cash boy in the dry goods store of Jacob Lowenstein, at the old French market. Later he entered the employ of a clothing merchant in the same block and when he was a youth of sixteen he became general office and laboratory assistant to Dr. J. H. McLean, in the manufacture of proprietary medicines. He became familiar with all the details of this business, both in the chemical combinations and in the financial management, and afterward went on the road as traveling salesman covering the states of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and forty-eight of the eighty-eight counties in Ohio. On attaining his majority he left the service of Dr. McLean and turned his attention to the accounting business in St. Louis, and afterward was with the Home Brewing Company for five years as cashier and notary. He next became connected with the famous restaurant of Tony Faust, and until 1907 had general charge of the financial and office department of that business. In 1907 the Glancy & Watson Hotel Company engaged him to open its books and institute its accounting system. He performed the work so capably that he was offered a permanent position which he accepted. In 1910 he was elected secretary of the company and in 1911 was also elected to the treasurership, and is now serving in the dual position. In the meantime, from 1914 until 1918, he attended the Benton College of Law from which he was graduated in the

latter year with the degree of LL.B., and his knowledge of law has been of marked benefit to him in his business affairs. He passed the state bar examination in June, 1918, and was admitted to practice in July of that year but has not engaged actively in general practice. However, his opinions are much sought in consultations and his legal attainments are of great value to the company, which is now enjoying a high degree of prosperity.

The Marquette Hotel, which was built and is owned by his company, was completed in 1907 and contains four hundred rooms, elegant in their equipment. No hotel has been more successful in the United States for every effort has been put forth to please the patrons and supply them with all comforts. His associate, T. H. Glancy, has the management of the hotel and has spent his entire life in this line of business, working his way up from the position of bell boy until he is not only prominent as the owner of a fine hotel but has also been honored with the presidency of the Hotel Men's Association.

On the 14th of October, 1892, Mr. Grabe was married to Miss Anna Katherine Herzog, a daughter of Adam Herzog, who for many years was the owner of a country resort on Gravois Road, which was much patronized in those days by Ulysses S. Grant, afterwards president of the United States. Following her father's death her mother married John Stumborg, a well known political leader, whose warm friendship with General Grant continued throughout their lives.

Mr. Grabe in his younger years was a great boxer, a famous skater and an expert ball player and still keeps up his interest in these and other clean and manly outdoor interests and sports. He is a lover of music and of good books, and finds much recreation in gardening and cultivation of flowers. He is noted for the vegetables and garden products which he raises and he is justly proud of his achievements in this line. He is also a lover of thoroughbred dogs and is the owner of Ted, a snow white bull terrier of the finest breed. He belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association and also to the Chamber of Commerce, and his political allegiance is given to the democratic party. For many years he was a member of the Presbyterian church, but he and his wife are now strongly inclined to the Christian Science church. Starting out to earn his own living when a lad of fourteen years he has steadily worked his way upward and by the wise utilization of his time and opportunities he has become one of the leading hotel men of St. Louis, as his labors have been crowned with gratifying success. Mr. Grabe's motto through life has been, "The man who is loyal to his employer, works hard and saves a portion of his earnings, is seldom in want or out of a job."



Frank L. Newman

Frank Lewis Newman



FRANK LEWIS NEWMAN, proprietor of the finest motion picture theatre in Missouri, known as the Newman theatre of Kansas City, was born in Newark, New Jersey, January 2, 1884, his parents being Nathan and Mollie Newman, the former a clothing manufacturer of St. Louis for many years. In his later life, however, he retired from business and his last days were spent in San Francisco.

Frank L. Newman of this review pursued his education in the public schools of Cairo, Illinois, and of St. Louis, Missouri, and after his textbooks were put aside engaged in the manufacture of ladies' underwear to the age of twenty-two years in St. Louis. He then became interested in the moving picture business, in which he was engaged in St. Louis from 1907 until 1913. In the latter year he removed to Kansas City and has recently opened the finest motion picture theatre in Missouri, known as the Newman theatre. This was completed and opened for business on the 5th of June, 1919. He has a splendid orchestra numbering thirty-five musicians and he also features grand opera singers from time to time.

In 1903 Mr. Newman was married to Miss Fannie Bierman and to them have been born two children: Manuel F. Newman, sixteen years of age; and Viola V., thirteen years of age. Mr. Newman is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and he also belongs to the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Progress Club, the Cooperative Association, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Masonic fraternity. In the last named he has taken high rank and has become a member of Ararat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. The major part of his attention, however, is concentrated upon his business affairs and as the result of his close application, able management and progressive spirit he is today the owner of three of the finest picture houses in the west—the New Royal, the New Twelfth Street and the Newman theatres, all of which are proving profitable investments, bringing to him a most gratifying financial return.



Aug. B. Ewing

Auguste Berthold Ewing



AUGUSTE BERTHOLD EWING was born in St. Louis, April 6, 1839. He died at Caseo, on Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota, on the 10th of July, 1910, after a long residence in St. Louis, during which time he had figured prominently in business and social circles. In the later years of his life he was retired, the activity of his former years having brought to him the measure of success that enabled him to put aside business cares.

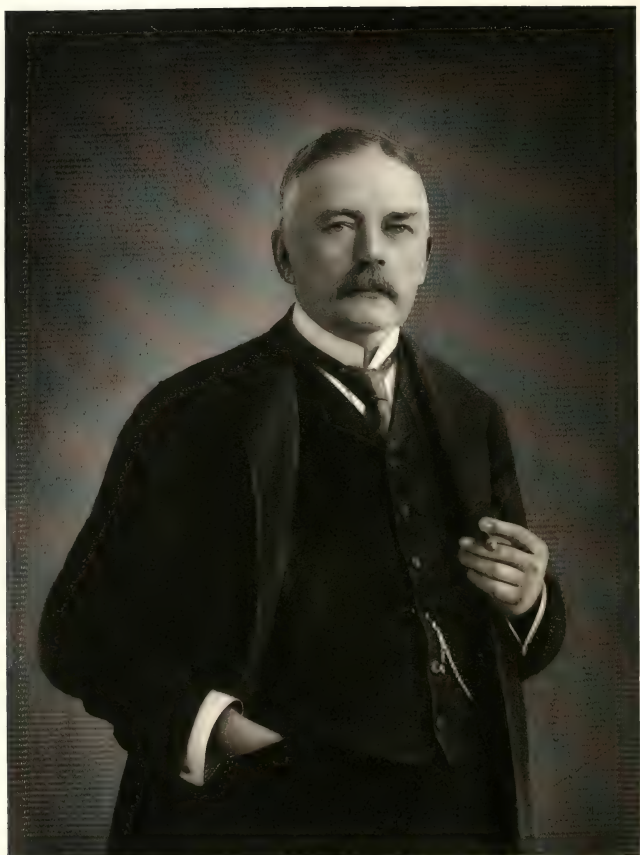
At the time of his birth St. Louis was largely a French city. Mr. Ewing was of Scotch-Irish descent on his father's side. The family was originally founded in Scotland, whence representatives of the name went to Ireland and thence to America from Londonderry, first settling in Sisson county, Maryland, in 1725. Some of the family remained in that state, while others went to Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Nathaniel Ewing, moved from Pennsylvania to Montclair, near Vincennes, Indiana, in 1807, where William L. Ewing, the father of A. B. Ewing, was born in 1809. He was only about ten or eleven years of age when he became a resident of St. Louis, making his home with his brother-in-law, William Carr Lane, the first mayor of the city. He afterward became connected with the wholesale grocery and commission business and was a leading figure in the commercial upbuilding and progress of the city through the middle portion of the nineteenth century. He died at St. Louis on the 22d of October, 1873. He married Claire Berthold on the 1st of February, 1838, she being a daughter of Bartholomew Berthold, born in 1780 near Trent in the Italian Tyrol and Pelagie (Chouteau) Berthold, the latter a daughter of Pierre Chouteau, one of the founders of the city of St. Louis. Claire (Berthold) Ewing died in 1900. To William L. Ewing and his wife were born eleven children, of whom Auguste Berthold was the eldest and the last of their surviving sons. The second son of the family was William L. Ewing, mayor of St. Louis from 1881 until 1885, after which he returned to the old family homestead at Montclair, where he died in 1905. The third son of the family was Frederick B., who died in February, 1897.

Auguste B. Ewing completed his education in the St. Louis University, pursuing his studies to the year 1857, when he became connected with his father's business and was thus engaged until 1876. He and his brother, William L., succeeded to the business upon their father's death and were prominent wholesale grocers and commission merchants until they closed out the business, at which time Auguste B. Ewing retired from active association with mercantile interests. His name was ever a synonym for integrity and enterprise in commercial affairs and he was ever actuated by a progressive spirit

in all that he undertook. In 1883 his brother, who was then mayor of the city, appointed him commissioner of supplies for St. Louis and he acted in that capacity throughout the remainder of his brother's mayoralty administration. He was one of the original subscribers to the stock of the Granite Mountain Mining Company and was the last survivor of them, which included many of the most distinguished citizens here. Mr. Ewing became connected with a number of financial and commercial concerns and of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company was one of the directors. He also made investment in property in St. Louis and was the owner of a beautiful home at No. 2740 Locust street. In all his investments and business affairs he displayed notably sound judgment and enterprise, readily discriminating between the essential and the non-essential, so that desired results were certain.

Mr. Ewing was married on the 8th of September, 1869, in St. Louis, to Mary Scott McCausland, born in St. Louis, August 7, 1847, a daughter of Mark McCausland, who was born in 1801 at Hamiltonbawn Parish of Mullabrach, County of Armagh, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1829, and Sarah Scott Branham, daughter of Harbin and Eleanor (Scott) Branham, of Bourbon county, Kentucky. To them were born eight children, seven of whom are now living: Mark, unmarried; Nathaniel W., who married Marian Rumsey, of St. Louis; Auguste B., who married Lily Day of St. Paul, Minnesota; Marie, who married Ira E. Wight, of New Orleans, Louisiana; Claire, who married Samuel Plant, of St. Louis; Frederick B., who married Mary Willis, of Baltimore; and Charles G., unmarried. Mrs. Ewing, the wife and mother, died at Casco, on Lake Minnetonka, August 20, 1897.

In his political views Mr. Ewing was a stalwart democrat from the time that he cast his first vote for President Stephen A. Douglas in 1860. He belonged to the Roman Catholic church and was a member of a number of the leading clubs of the city, including the St. Louis, Noonday, Racquet and Kinloch Country Clubs. He was ever a man of modest demeanor, free from ostentation and display, and he judged men by worth, not by wealth. Genuine regret was felt at his death. He had been a lifetime resident of St. Louis, so that his history was familiar to his fellow townsmen, and all who knew him bore testimony to his splendid character and his fidelity to principle.



Theodore Gerard Meier



THEODORE GERARD MEIER, whose identification with the business development of St. Louis was of a most important character, deserved the honor of having established the first cotton mill in the city and of being a pioneer shipper of tobacco and cotton to Europe. He was born in Bremen, Germany, March 17, 1836, a son of Adolphus and Rebecca (Rust) Meier. He was only a year old, however, when brought by his parents to the new world, the family home being established in St. Louis. Here he pursued his education which he completed in the St. Louis University. He started out in the business world as a clerk in the employ of the firm of Adolphus Meier & Company in 1852 and afterward went to Boston where he remained for two years in the employ of Butler, Keith & Hill. In 1856 he returned to St. Louis and three years later, or in 1859, became a partner in the house of Adolphus Meier & Company, in which he had started out as a clerk. He was thus associated with one of the oldest established mercantile enterprises of the city for a quarter of a century and contributed much to its success through his capable management, sound judgment and keen business discrimination. He also became the treasurer of the Heine Safety Boiler Company on the 1st of January, 1885, and so continued until his demise. He was constantly studying the business conditions with a view to enlarging his activities and his labors were always of a character that contributed to the general prosperity and upbuilding of the city as well as to the promotion of his own fortunes. He put in the first cotton mill at St. Louis and was among the first to demonstrate the feasibility of shipping tobacco and cotton to Europe. He became a dominant figure in business circles in the city and his enterprise constituted an example which others followed.

Mr. Meier was married to Miss Harriett Basham, a representative of a prominent family of Louisville, Kentucky. They became the parents of three children, Adolphus, Clara Cecelia and Charles Basham, all now deceased. The death of Mr. Meier occurred August 4, 1914, when he was seventy-eight years of age. His long life was one of usefulness leading to success, for he never stopped short of the accomplishment of his purpose. He ever recognized the fact that when one avenue of opportunity seemed closed he could carve out other paths whereby to reach the desired goal, nor was his course ever strewn with the wreck of other men's failures. He builded along constructive lines and won both prosperity and an untarnished name.



Frank Kester

Frank Mesker



RANK MESKER, with a readiness to meet and a fixed purpose to overcome difficulty, entered the field of structural iron and sheet metal work and in that connection has won notable success where many others have met failure. His advancement has been due to his brother, Bernard T. Mesker, and to his own industry and perseverance and to a calm, clear judgment which enables him properly to estimate the present and forecast the future. Born in Evansville, Indiana, on the 8th of January, 1861, he is a son of John B. and Elizabeth (Nurry) Mesker, both of whom were of Holland descent. In fact the father was born in Holland and with a sister came from that country to America in the early '30s when ten years of age, settling in Cincinnati, Ohio. While there residing he engaged in the hardware and metal business and also operated a trading boat between Cincinnati and New Orleans. He afterward removed to Evansville, Indiana, where he continued in the same line of business and he erected the first big brick business building in Evansville. There he passed away in 1906. His wife, a native of Cincinnati, was a woman beloved by all who knew her because of her noble qualities as wife, mother and friend.

In his youthful days Frank Mesker attended a private school in Evansville, Indiana, and afterward continued his studies in a commercial college of that city, from which he was graduated in 1876. He came to St. Louis in 1877 and started in business in 1879 with his brother, Bernard T., in a small way in structural iron and sheet metal work at Nos. 1117, 1119 and 1121 Olive street. He had gained some practical knowledge of the business during his boyhood days in connection with his father's business interests. Close application, indefatigable enterprise and thorough reliability characterized the firm of Mesker Brothers from the beginning and their increasing patronage later necessitated their removal to their present location at Sixth, Poplar and Seventh streets, where their business has further developed until it has become one of the largest of the kind in the country. Much of their work of late years has been for the United States government and during the World war they received contracts for ranges and bread bakers which enabled the government to feed six million men per day. Their work in this connection was of the greatest possible value to the cause of the allies. Their products today go into every state in the Union and they also make large shipments to Canada and to Honolulu. Aside from the business of the firm Frank Mesker is vice president and treasurer of the Mesker Brothers Realty & Investment Company. He is uniformly courteous and fair in all of his business relations and his business integrity stands as an unquestioned fact in his career. He

possesses initiative and inventive genius along mechanical lines in connection with his manufacturing interests and he has that quality and faculty much prized in the business world.

In 1903, in St. Louis, Mr. Mesker was married to Miss Pauline Gehner, daughter of the late August Gehner, one of the prominent bankers and real estate dealers of this city who was born in Hanover, Germany, September 18, 1846, a son of Conrad and Mary (Hehman) Gehner. He attended school in his native land and also the German Institute of St. Louis from the time of his arrival in this city in 1859 until 1862, when he joined the Union army as a member of Company L, First Missouri Light Artillery, serving until mustered out in July, 1865. He was then a draughtsman in the office of the surveyor general at St. Louis until 1868 and through the succeeding three years was a clerk in an abstract office. In 1871 he opened an abstract office on his own account and conducted it until it was absorbed by the Guaranty Title & Trust Company, of which he was president until November, 1904. He then resigned and organized the Gehner Realty & Investment Company, of which he became president, conducting a general real estate and financial business. He was also president of the German American Bank, became the third vice president of the Planters Hotel Company and a director of the Guaranty Title & Trust Company and the German Fire Insurance Company. He proudly wears the little bronze button that proclaims him a member of Frank P. Blair Post, No. 1, G. A. R. His daughter Pauline became the wife of Frank Mesker and to them have been born two children, Francis A. and John B. G.

Mr. Mesker is a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis Club, Sunset Hill Country Club, the Academy of Science of St. Louis, St. Louis Art League, Citizens Industrial League, Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis Mercantile Library Association and Building Industries Association. Mr. and Mrs. Mesker have traveled extensively, visiting many parts of the world, including Russia, Hawaii, the Samoan Islands, New Zealand, Australia, British and Dutch New Guinea, the Phillipine Islands, and China and Japan. His social life is distinctly domestic. An honorable gentleman of most excellent and cheerful temperament, he never sought notoriety nor prominence and accepted no public office nor trust but he always has the welfare of the city at heart.



Geoffrey Swenson

Godfrey Swenson



LIST of the beautiful and substantial structures that have come into existence through the activity of the Swenson Construction Company at once establishes the position of Godfrey Swenson as one of the most prominent contractors of western Missouri, for he is the president of the Swenson Construction Company, which he incorporated in 1908.

A native of Sweden, Godfrey Swenson was born on the 18th of April, 1876. His father was a contractor of heavy masonry in connection with railroad, buildings, etc. The son graduated from schools in Sweden and studied some English preparatory to coming to the new world in 1896. He served an apprenticeship as a stone and brick mason and since the starting point in his career has made steady progress. His first work was a job by the day in Salina, Kansas, and the difference in his business position at the present is indicated in the fact that he is now erecting in Salina one of the largest buildings in the west. A few months after reaching Kansas he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and again secured employment at his trade. He then began taking masonry contracts, which gradually became of a more extensive and important nature as he gave proof of his capability and as his powers increased through the exercise of activity. He likewise attended night school, where he took up the study of English, mathematics and drawing. In fact everything which he did constituted a forward step in his professional career. From the beginning his business has enjoyed a steady growth and today there is no better indication of his high professional standing than to state that he built the Telephone building of Kansas City, one of the finest office structures in the west, was the builder of the Westport high school, the Firestone building of Kansas City, the Security building and Liberty theatre of Kansas City, the Live Stock Exchange of Kansas City and the building of the Sears Roebuck Company of Kansas City. He has also been called into various other sections of the southwest, and at Excelsior Springs there stands as a monument to his skill and power the fine Elms Hotel. His handiwork is also evidenced in the Barnes building at Muskogee, Oklahoma, and in the Sinclair building of Tulsa, as well as in the Home National Bank building at Arkansas City. Another of the structures which have come into existence through his business power is the Coco Cola building of Kansas City.

In 1898 Mr. Swenson was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Johnson, who is also a native of Sweden. They have become parents of twins, Clarence and Florence. The son will graduate in 1921 from the Kansas University, while Florence will in the same year complete a course in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. She is deeply interested in domestic science and in kindergarten work, being very fond of children.

Mr. Swenson and his family are members of the Swedish Lutheran church and he belongs to various Masonic bodies, having taken the Scottish Rite degrees, while with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine he has crossed the sands of the desert. He is deeply interested in civic affairs, supporting all measures for the general good, and in politics he is a republican where national issues are involved, but at local elections casts an independent ballot, considering men and measures rather than party. Mr. Swenson has contributed much to the up-building and development of Kansas City and in his construction work employs from two hundred to five hundred men. He was a member of the board of directors of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce in 1916 and 1917 and his life in every relation has spelled progress.





Benz H Wood

Benjamin A. Wood



BENJAMIN A. WOOD, a St. Louis lawyer whose professional ideals are high and who puts forth every effort to raise himself to the level of these ideals, was born in Johnson county, Missouri, November 18, 1876. His father, William L. Wood, was a major in the Confederate army during the Civil war. His birth occurred in Virginia but removing from the Old Dominion he became a resident of Missouri and made large investments in land. He was descended from English ancestors who fled to America to escape the wrath of Cromwell, for they were devoted adherents to the cause of Charles I, and thus the family became founded in Virginia. In the maternal line Benjamin A. Wood comes of Holland ancestry. His mother bore the maiden name of Laura Helen Smith and was a daughter of Benjamin F. Smith whose birth occurred near Crawfordsville, Kentucky, and whose forefathers came from the land of the dikes prior to the Revolution.

Benjamin A. Wood acquired his early education in the public schools and was graduated from the high school of Holden, Missouri, while later he attended the State Normal School at Warrensburg and then entered the University of Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1903 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. During his college days he became a member of the Phi Delta Phi fraternity. His LL. B. degree was conferred upon him by Washington University, although he had previously been admitted to the bar upon examination. He at once entered upon the active practice of his profession in St. Louis and after a brief period entered into partnership with Thomas S. McPheeters, a relation that was maintained until 1916, since which time Mr. Wood has practiced alone. His tendency is toward office and business practice and he has been successful both as a business lawyer and as a business man. With his younger brother, Louis R. Wood, he formed a corporation under the name of the William L. Wood Estate Company, for the purpose of investments and it has had a prosperous growth.

Mr. Wood is calm and very deliberate, accurate, farsighted and always considerate of others with whom he has business dealings. He is a lawyer who believes that laws were made to be enforced and lived up to. He is a business man who has the courage and energy to force success, backed up by integrity of purpose. When he becomes financially interested in any project he is sure to direct it to success, nor will he enter into any enterprise unless he has an understood agreement that he shall have something to say about its guidance. His capabilities are of diversified nature and he never stops short of the successful accomplishment of his purpose, nor does he sacrifice his honor in the slightest degree in winning his point. In the practice of law or in the statement of business affairs he has the quality of saying the right thing in a few convincing words,

so that his utterances are most forceful. All of these characteristics have made him a dynamic factor in the business and professional life of St. Louis.

On the 25th of September, 1909, in this city, Mr. Wood was married to Miss Edith Trotter Smith, a daughter of S. Jenks Smith, who had removed to St. Louis from Philadelphia where he had been president of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. The family came from Maryland, although one of the great uncles of Mrs. Wood, Andrew Jackson Smith, was postmaster of St. Louis in an early day. He also served in the northern army during the Civil war. The mother of Mrs. Wood belonged to the Newbold family of Philadelphia and one of her direct ancestors was a captain in Washington's army in the Revolutionary war and went through the memorable winter at Valley Forge with all of its hardships and discouragement. His personal diary, kept during that time, is now preserved in a church at Valley Forge and is one of the most interesting narratives of personal, military and political affairs of that period. To Mr. and Mrs. Wood has been born a daughter, Laura Emily Newbold, whose birth occurred March 15, 1911.

In politics Mr. Wood is an independent democrat. He had taken an active and prominent part in all public affairs but not as an officer seeker—simply as a citizen who holds to high standards in regard to civic interests. He was secretary for several years of the Municipal Voters League, is active in the Civic League and is also prominent in connection with the movement for a new constitution, for reform in election methods and in all fine public projects. When he speaks upon questions of this character he is forceful, clear and convincing, recognizing that strength lies in a direct utterance. He was for several years attorney for the St. Louis Bar Association. He belongs to no secret societies and no social clubs but is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. During the World war as government appeal attorney of the twenty-sixth ward he gave up most of his time to the general service. An Episcopalian in religious faith his membership is in the Church of the Ascension in St. Louis of which he has been treasurer and vestryman since 1916. He is now residing at 5059 Waterman avenue and has recently purchased an estate of one hundred and thirty acres on the Conway road in St. Louis county and is looking forward to making that his permanent home. He is a man of quiet, domestic taste, finding his greatest happiness at his own fireside, and is a delightful companion at all times according to the testimony of the many who are proud to call him friend.



C. C. Morris M.D.

Christopher Columbus Morris, M.D.



R. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS MORRIS, a surgeon of St. Louis, was born in Putnam county, Indiana, December 27, 1858, his parents being Joseph M. and Sarah E. (Owen) Morris. He is a representative of old American families and one of his uncles in the maternal line, William Owen, served with the Union army in the Civil war.

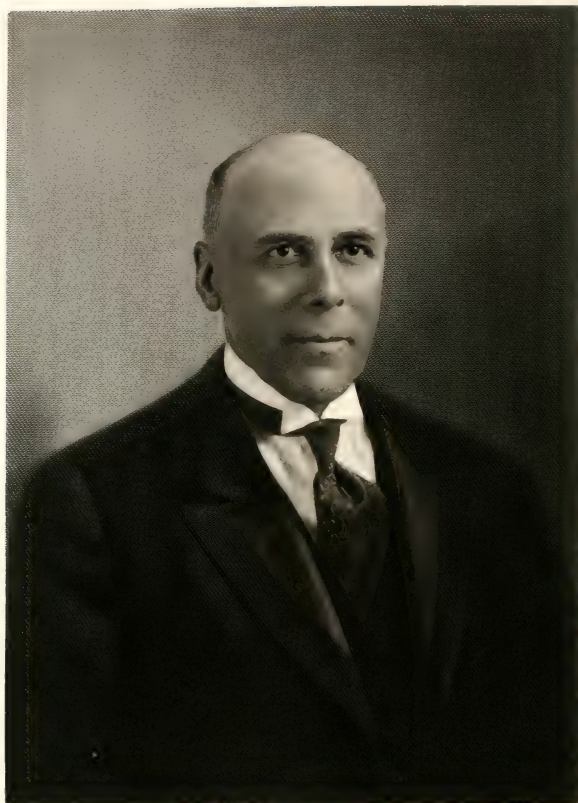
Dr. Morris pursued his early education in the public schools of his native state and afterward attended Licking Academy at Licking, Missouri, subsequent to which time he entered the Missouri State University and won the M. D. degree in 1884. He has since taken post-graduate work in the New York Polyclinic during the winter of 1890-91 and in 1896 Ewing College conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree in recognition of his valuable scientific labors. He took up the general practice of medicine in northeast Missouri, where he remained until 1890, and in 1891 he opened an office in St. Louis. In 1893 he organized the St. Louis Baptist Hospital, of which he is now superintendent and surgeon in chief. He is recognized as an eminent authority on his branch of the profession, his skill and ability being proven in many major operations. He has devoted practically his entire time to his profession and is constantly studying to perfect himself in his chosen life work. In 1906 he took post-graduate work in the clinics of London, Berlin and Paris. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Electro-Therapeutic Association and a life member of the American Hospital Association. He is also a member of the American Association of Railway Surgeons, the Southern Medical Association and Southern States Association of Railway Surgeons; consulting surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railway and substitute surgeon of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.

On the 17th of June, 1885, Dr. Morris was united in marriage to Miss Willa Raines and they became the parents of a daughter, Ina, who is now the wife of J. Travis Fleishel, vice president of the Cain-Hurley Lumber Company of St. Louis, Missouri. They have two children, Florence and Ina. In 1917 Dr. Morris was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who passed away on the 5th of October of that year.

During the war Dr. Morris was chairman of Medical Advisory Board, No. 7, of St. Louis and also received recognition from the war department for services proffered to the Volunteer Medical Service Corps in connection with the Council of National Defense. In politics he is a republican where political issues are involved but at local elections casts an independent ballot. Fraternally he is a Mason who has taken the degrees of both York and Scottish Rites. He belongs to the St. Louis Club and finds his chief recreation in golf. His religious faith

is that of the Baptist church, his membership being with the Second Baptist church of St. Louis, and for the past twenty-eight years he has been the superintendent and chief surgeon of the St. Louis Baptist Hospital. In this connection he has done a wonderful work for the benefit of mankind and his labors have indeed been far-reaching and beneficial. He has ever maintained the highest personal as well as professional standards and has always enjoyed the fullest confidence and respect of his professional brethren and the general public.





Edwin S. Pillsbury

Edwin S. Pillsbury



EDWIN S. PILLSBURY, president of the Century Electric Company of St. Louis, was born in Riley county, Kansas, January 12, 1867, his parents being Leonard H. and Evelyn S. (Sanborn) Pillsbury, both of whom were representatives of old and well known New England families. The ancestry of the Pillsbury family can be traced back to about 1638, when representatives of the name came from England to the new

world. The Sanborn family is also of English lineage, Evelyn S. Sanborn being a daughter of Captain Frederick Sanborn. Leonard H. Pillsbury, the father, was born in New Hampshire and was educated at the Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter, that state. He later went to Kansas with the earliest settlers and passed through the usual experiences and hardships of frontier life for several years. Realizing that there was limitless opportunity in the legal profession he determined to study law and returned to Exeter where he began preparation for the bar. It was in 1862 that he wedded Evelyn S. Sanborn, the marriage being celebrated on Saturday evening and on Sunday morning, a week later, Mr. Pillsbury participated in the battle of South Mountain. He had recruited a company, of which he became captain, his command being mustered in as Company A of the Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers. He also participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Antietam and Vicksburg and after the latter campaign only nine men out of his original company of one hundred and twelve responded to the roll-call. After the close of the war Leonard H. Pillsbury returned to Riley county, Kansas, where he conducted a newspaper and was also engaged in surveying for several years. From there he removed to Memphis, Tennessee, where for about five years he was an officer in the United States court. He then returned to New Hampshire where he engaged in general merchandising at Derry in connection with his brother and has since been a resident of that place. An interesting fact of his long and honorable career is that thirty years ago he served in the state legislature and during the year 1920, at the ripe old age of eighty-five, his fellow citizens again called him to the same position and he is now a member of the general assembly of the old Granite state. His wife has passed away, survived by the following sons and daughter: Frederick S., Ambrose Burnside, Edwin S., William S., and Grace.

At the age of seven years Edwin S. Pillsbury was in Memphis, Tennessee, to which place his father had removed the family, there holding a position in the United States court. Soon afterward, however, Edwin S. Pillsbury went to New England, where he attended the public schools and the Pinkerton Academy at Derry, New Hampshire, while later he became a student in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston. In 1894 Mr. Pillsbury came to St. Louis, having accepted a contract with the Emerson Electric Manufacturing Company

to develop the single phase alternating current motor, which up to that time had not proven a success. It was Mr. Pillsbury's work that resulted in the production of the successful repulsion start, induction operating, alternating current motor and in the manufacture of this type of motor today St. Louis leads the world. After the expiration of his contract with the above firm Mr. Pillsbury was for some time connected with the Wagner Electric Company of this city.

In 1902 he joined the H. E. Lindsey Electrical Supply Company, jobbers of electrical supplies, etc., and at once changed this company to a manufacturing concern. In 1904 the name of the Century Electric Company was adopted and Mr. Pillsbury took control of the business, of which he was later elected president. The company is today capitalized for one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Under his guidance the business has made rapid, substantial and satisfactory progress and today the Century motors are in use all over the world, shipments being made to China, Japan, Australia, South America and in fact to every part of the world. The output has now reached large proportions and the business is one of the large productive industries of St. Louis. The plant, which is located at Pine and Nineteenth streets, extends through to Olive street. The company owns the property on both sides of Pine street from Eighteenth to Nineteenth, with the exception of the parcel on the northeast corner of Eighteenth street. The plant is modern in every respect and the company has just completed, at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars, a new seven-story building in the middle of the block on the south side of Pine street. This building is one hundred and eighty feet long and is the last word in factory construction. In these magnificent plants employment is given to over one thousand high grade mechanics and the most advanced standards are maintained in connection with the output.

On the 17th of June, 1907, in St. Louis, Mr. Pillsbury was married to Miss Harriet Brown, a native of Missouri, who was born at Ironton, and they have become the parents of three sons: Frederick S., Joyce and William. The religious faith of the family is Baptist and they are members of the Third Baptist church of St. Louis, in which Mr. Pillsbury is serving as a trustee. Mr. Pillsbury is president of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium and is also a trustee of William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri. In political views he is a republican. The family now occupies a fine country residence, Ridgeview, on the McKnight road, near Clayton. His has been a most active, busy and useful life. His enterprise and industry have enabled him to overcome all difficulties and obstacles in his path and step by step he has advanced, at all times keeping in touch with the onward trend of the electrical business. Thoroughly informed concerning every phase of the work his progressive methods have taken on tangible form and not only has he profited individually from the conduct of the industrial plant which he has built up but has also contributed much to the prosperity and business growth of the city and state.



Sincerely your friend
W. E. Miller

William Eli Minor, M.D.



R. WILLIAM ELI MINOR is one of the ablest and most successful physicians and surgeons of Kansas City, but important as he regards his professional duties there is still another line of activity which features still more largely in his life record. Those who know him well—and he has a wide acquaintance—say that without invidious distinction he may be termed one of the foremost philanthropists of Kansas City, for he is ever making all other interests subservient to his continuous effort to do for his fellowmen, and is particularly well known in connection with uplift work. He was born in Chillicothe, Missouri, June 8, 1865, a son of Preston H. and Lydia A. (Pace) Minor. The father was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and when about twenty-five years of age became a resident of Chillicothe, Missouri. The grandfather was a native of Virginia and in young manhood removed to Kentucky. The Minors all came originally from Virginia and many are still prominently known in that state. One of the number, John B. Minor, was for many years president of the University of Virginia and was the author of some noted law books.

Dr. Minor of this review attended the public schools and the seminary at Chillicothe and then, having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he pursued his studies in St. Louis and in Kansas City, winning his degree from the Kansas City University Medical College as a member of the class of 1889. Later he took a regular post-graduate course in the New York, Philadelphia and Chicago colleges and he also studied in and visited the principal European surgical clinics. He has always specialized in rectal and abdominal surgery in Kansas City since 1889 and has operated almost exclusively at Research Hospital for thirty years. He has been physician in charge of the Thornton & Minor Sanitarium since the death of his father-in-law, Dr. Thornton, in 1895. There are few who have more fully met the obligations of man in relation to his fellowmen than has Dr. Minor. He is continually striving to assist the individual and promote the welfare of the community and there are many tangible evidences of his devotion to the public good. He gave liberally of time and money to the Christian Hospital and for the past twenty-five years has contributed most liberally to all needed buildings at the Research Hospital. He was one of the heavy subscribers to all the war drives put over in Kansas City and particularly to the Red Cross drives. In all of his activities the needs of the poor are first with him professionally and financially and he is continually extending his professional aid when he knows that there can be no chance of financial recompense.

Because he has used his talents wisely and well, because his judgment in business affairs is thoroughly sound and his methods progressive and reliable,

he has become the holder of large real estate interests in Kansas City. It was through his activities that the new Federal Reserve Bank secured its location. He was also the owner of the Reliance building, which is occupied by the Thornton & Minor Institute. This was built by Dr. Minor and is the first solid concrete building erected in Kansas City. In fact he formed a most important link in a group of public-spirited citizens who have upbuilt and maintained the business district of the city, assisting materially and financially in locating many of its large buildings, such as the Young Men's Christian Association building, the Interurban Station and the Federal Reserve Bank. He was likewise instrumental in promoting the construction of the Automobile Club building on Oak street. This was a pioneer building in concrete construction and is the first building in the United States in which was used a fifty-foot concrete girder without steel supports or reinforcements, having been erected in 1913. Dr. Minor also has other important real estate interests in Kansas City, from which he derives a very gratifying income that is most wisely and generously used for the benefit of his fellowmen.

In Kansas City, Missouri, in 1888, Dr. Minor was married to Miss Laura B. Thornton, daughter of Dr. Thomas W. Thornton, with whom Dr. Minor was in partnership until the death of Dr. Thornton about twenty years ago. Her parents were stanch and devoted members of the Christian church, as were her grandparents. Her father came to Missouri from Kentucky when a young man and her mother's family removed to this state from North Carolina, all being worthy and substantial citizens. Dr. and Mrs. Minor have a daughter, Marie Alicia, who became the wife of Thomas W. Sanborn and resides in Kansas City, where Mr. Sanborn is engaged in the wholesale lumber business.

Dr. and Mrs. Minor are most loyal members of the Linwood Boulevard Christian church and for many years he has served on its board. He is a Knight Templar and also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a charter member of Union Lodge, No. 168, I. O. O. F., and he belongs to the Kansas City, Mid-Day, Athletic, Mission Hills, Blue Hills Golf, and other clubs. He is likewise a member of the Sons of Revolution and of various civic organizations. He is leading a most busy life without thought of himself, seeking constantly the benefit and good of others.



King's Seat

Henry Clarkson Scott



IF each individual used his talents to the utmost and neglected no duty that devolved upon him the problems of the world would be settled. There are men here and there whose high sense of honor prompts them to the fulfillment of every obligation and to the utilization of every opportunity for advancement. Such was the record of Henry Clarkson Scott who became a dynamic force in the business world, contributing to the upbuilding not only of St. Louis but of various other sections of the country and who, while winning substantial success, never for a moment forgot that business was but one phase of life and not the sole end and aim of existence. On the contrary his career was characterized by the highest principles and the world is better for his having lived. He came to St. Louis from Fredericksburg, Virginia, where his birth occurred on the 5th of May, 1859, his parents being Hugh and Anne (Clarkson) Scott. His public school training was supplemented by a course of study in the Fredericksburg Military Institute from which he was graduated with the rank of captain and adjutant.

Mr. Scott was a young man of but twenty-two years when he arrived in St. Louis in 1881 and from that time until his demise he was closely associated with business affairs of the city, his energies being first directed to his duties as secretary of the Carondelet Gas Light Company of which he became manager in 1884. Following his resignation he founded the LaClede Power Company and was elected to the presidency, so continuing until the company was taken over by the North American Company. In the meantime he had become closely associated with various industrial, commercial and financial projects and business enterprises, his cooperation being eagerly sought by reason of his keen business sagacity, his sound judgment and his ability in discriminating between the essential and the non-essential in all business affairs. Moreover, he united and coordinated seemingly diverse elements into a unified and harmonious whole and never stopped short of the successful accomplishment of his purpose. He was not only the president of the LaClede Power Company but also of the National Light & Improvement Company, of the Missouri & Illinois Coal Company and a director of the Merchants LaClede National Bank, the Hydraulic Press Brick Company and the American Central Insurance Company. Various points in the southwest profited by his sound judgment, his keen discernment and indefatigable energy. He became the president of the Fort Worth Light & Power Company of Fort Worth, Texas; president of the Waco Gas Company and Citizens Railway Company of Waco, Texas; president of the Wichita Gas & Electric Company of Wichita, Kansas; vice president of the Bellefontaine Cemetery Association; and a director of the American Surety Company of New York. The value of his judgment in business matters was widely recognized

and at all times he commanded the respect of his fellowmen by his fairness, progressiveness and initiative.

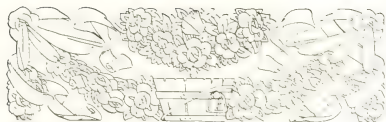
On the 14th of February, 1893, was celebrated the marriage of Henry Clarkson Scott and Miss Bertha Drake, whose father, George Silas Drake, is mentioned elsewhere in this work, for he was an honored pioneer resident of St. Louis where he took up his abode in 1826. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Scott were four in number: Hugh, Anne Warburton, George Drake and Alice Marion. The elder daughter on the 12th of June, 1918, became the wife of Thomas S. Blumer of Boston, Massachusetts, where they reside, and they now have one daughter, Nancy Scott. Mr. Blumer was a first lieutenant in the Massachusetts Field Artillery during the World war.

Mr. Scott's older son, Hugh, was a member of the Three Hundred and Fortieth Field Artillery of the Eighty-ninth Division. He left the senior class in Yale and was graduated in absento. In May, 1917, he enlisted and was sent to the officers' training camp at Fort Riley, where he was under the instruction of General Wood for a year. He was made a lieutenant in August, 1917, and was sent to France the following June. He participated in the St. Mihiel offensive and was on the Euvexans front at the time of the signing of the armistice, after which he was sent with the army of occupation into Germany where he remained until May, 1919. He then returned home and is now associated with Robert Gaylord, Incorporated, a paper box manufacturing company. On the 6th of October, 1920, he married Miss Anne Block, a daughter of Harry L. Block of St. Louis.

George Drake Scott, the younger son, also left Yale where he was a student in the Sheffield Scientific School, in May, 1917, and joined the navy. Later he was transferred to the naval aviation section and was graduated at the Massachusetts School of Technology as an ensign in February, 1918. He was then made instructor in aviation at Bay Shore, Long Island, and left the service in April, 1919, with the rank of junior grade lieutenant. He is now associated with George Tiffany & Company, cotton brokers, of St. Louis.

Mr. Scott did not live to witness the splendid record made by his sons in military service for he passed away on the 14th of January, 1911, when fifty-two years of age. He was an Episcopalian in religious faith, attending the services of Christ Church Cathedral, and was a devoted member of its chapter. Mr. Scott long took a helpful part in benevolent and charitable activities and in all good works. For a number of years prior to his death he had been one of the directors of St. Luke's (Episcopal) Hospital and he was chairman of the committee managing the business affairs of Holy Cross Mission. He held membership in the society of the Cincinnati and belonged to the St. Louis Mercantile Library Association of which he was president and director, the Academy of Science, the Missouri Historical Society and various social organizations, including the St. Louis, Noonday, University, St. Louis Country, Florissant, Bellerive, Commercial and Contemporary clubs. When he passed away the Merchants Laclede Bank said of him: "Combined with ripe experience, wisdom and foresight that insured a splendid success and prosperity to whatever business devoted, he possessed such courteous manners, such charming social qualities, and generosity of heart, as endeared him to all his friends and made his loss irreparable." This was but one of many expressions of regret at his passing made by various boards of which

he was a member. All who knew him felt that a good man had been called to his reward. He held with Abraham Lincoln that "there is something better than making a living—making a life," and his contribution to the world's work was indeed valuable along the lines of cultural and moral progress. Well descended and well bred the innate refinement of his nature was opposed to anything gross or common and the high ideals which he cherished were transmitted as a priceless legacy to his family.





Edward Matthews Shunders

Edward Watts Saunders, M.D.



R. EDWARD WATTS SAUNDERS, who for forty-three years has engaged in the practice of medicine in St. Louis and who is now professor emeritus of pediatrics and clinical obstetrics in the medical department of Washington University, was born in Campbell county, Virginia, on the 15th of October, 1854, a son of Robert C. and Caryetta (Davis) Saunders.

His father was a Civil war veteran, serving as captain of Company A of the Eleventh Virginia Infantry of the Confederate army and winning promotion to the rank of major. In the maternal line was Captain Eugene Davis under General J. E. B. Stuart. He raised a company of cavalry for service with the Confederate forces, was captured and imprisoned at Elmira, New York. An uncle, Richard T. Davis, was also a chaplain in the army. The ancestry of the Saunders family in America dates back to the middle of the seventeenth century, when settlement was made at Jamestown by one of the name. On the mother's side the ancestral line is traced back only through three generations. The grandfather Davis was rector of the University of Virginia and met a tragic death, being assassinated by a drunken student in 1840.

The early education of Dr. Saunders was obtained in private schools and the academic department of the University of Virginia. In preparation for his professional career he attended the medical department of the same university, from which he was graduated with the M. D. degree in 1875. He afterward took post-graduate work in the Royal University of Vienna, and in 1878 he came to St. Louis, where he opened an office, and through the intervening period has continuously engaged in practice. He has largely specialized in pediatrics and obstetrics and has gained wide recognition for his skill along those lines. For an extended period he was one of the instructors in the medical department of Washington University, which has now made him professor emeritus of pediatrics and clinical obstetrics. He is serving on the medical staff of the Bethesda Hospital, and also of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium and is the president of the Bethesda Association. He likewise belongs to the American Pediatric Society, the American Medical Association, the St. Louis Medical Society and the St. Louis Pediatric Society. He is also a member of the American Immunologic Society and fellow of American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Saunders is a Presbyterian in his religious faith, and is a member of the University Club. During the World war Dr. Saunders made application for service and was placed on the Volunteer Medical Corps, doing duty in connection with secret service work for the government. He has a very wide acquaintance in St. Louis, where he has so long made his home, and throughout the entire period he has enjoyed the fullest respect and confidence not only of the general public but of his colleagues and contemporaries because of his close conformity to the highest standards and ethics of the profession.



Chas. F. Kaan

Charles Francis Haanel



CHARLES FRANCIS HAANEL, writer on philosophical subjects, was born in Ann Arbor, Michigan, May 22, 1866, a son of Hugo P. and Emeline C. (Fox) Haanel, who removed with him to St. Louis when he was in early childhood. He attended the high school of this city and started upon his business career as a clerk with the St. Louis Stamping Company, for which he worked for a period of fifteen years. At that time the vicinity of Tehuantepec, Mexico, was reputed as being especially adapted to the growth of sugar and coffee. He succeeded in convincing a number of capitalists of the feasibility of taking up land in that section of the country and working a plantation. The land was purchased and the company organized to engage in the raising of sugar and coffee. Of this company he was made president. The plantation was successful from the beginning and soon became an enterprise of considerable financial worth. This was organized in 1898 and in 1905 Mr. Haanel organized the Continental Commercial Company, which was consolidated with the other company and also absorbed six additional companies. It operated under the name of the Continental Commercial Company with Mr. Haanel as president but since the continued unrest in Mexico, like all other organizations there, has been inactive and will remain so until a stable government is put in power. Mr. Haanel has by no means confined his efforts to these lines, however, but has extended his labors to other enterprises with which he is associated in a prominent capacity. He was one of the organizers of the Sacramento Valley Improvement Company and for some time its president. He was likewise president of the Mexico Gold & Silver Mining Company, a company of some importance in developing the rich mineral resources of the southern republic.

Mr. Haanel is now devoting his time largely to scientific and philosophical writing and is the founder of The Master Key System of Philosophy. His researches and investigations have been carried on broadly and he has evolved from the experiences of the activities of the ages, the system of philosophy which he terms The Master Key, looking at life with broad vision and high purpose. He has in his possession many most interesting letters bearing testimony to the worth of his system of philosophy as a factor toward happiness, success and contentment in life. One writing to him, after losing two hundred thousand dollars as the result of heavy real estate investments, said: "I felt that nothing could make life worth living again; was filled with regrets, remorse, fear, and everything but joy, courage and hope. To make a long story short, after reading, studying and appropriating the practical, self-evident statements and logical, scientific plan of life as set forth in The Master Key, everything is changed and I have recovered my health completely, my courage as well, and I

am again on the road to financial independence with the great joy in sight of repaying every obligation, or I should say, of paying them. The scientific facts as set forth are real, the logic is perfect. It is as good as, yes, better in some respects than a college course so far as education is concerned, aside from giving the absolute knowledge which makes health and true happiness possible." Many letters of similar purport, with changes only as to detail, environment and condition, has Mr. Haanel received and today The Master Key System has thousands of students in every country on the globe.

In 1885 Mr. Haanel was united in marriage to Miss Esther M. Smith. Sixteen years later he was left a widower with one son and two daughters, and in July, 1908, he was married to Miss Margaret Nicholson of St. Louis, a daughter of W. A. Nicholson. They have two children, Beverly and Charles F., Jr. While Mr. Haanel is a republican, his pressing business interests have given him no time to take an active part in politics beyond that of casting his vote and using his influence for the election of the candidates of the party in whose principles he firmly believes. He is a member of Keystone Lodge, a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner.





E. Chancellor M.D.

Eustathius Chancellor, M.D.



R. EUSTATHIUS CHANCELLOR is a widely known representative of the medical profession who since 1880, or for a period of forty years, has practiced in St. Louis. His professional and scientific attainments and his genial nature have called him to leadership in various connections and there are few men outside of public life who have a wider acquaintance or more friends than has Dr. Chancellor. While he comes from English ancestry the family has long been represented on this side of the Atlantic and his birth occurred August 29, 1854, in Chancellorsville, Spotsylvania county, Virginia, his parents being Dr. J. Edgar and D. Josephine Chancellor who were representatives of a number of the oldest and most distinguished families of Virginia. He began his education in private schools of his native county and afterward pursued his studies at Charlottesville, Virginia, continuing his classical education until 1870. He then initiated his business career when in October of that year he visited Columbus, Georgia, and accepted a position as assistant cashier and bookkeeper in a railway office. Ill health forced him to resign his position, however, a year later. He was not content with the educational opportunities which he had already enjoyed and in October, 1871, he returned to the University of Virginia where he entered upon a course in civil engineering as a member of the junior class and at the close of the session received certificates of proficiency in several departments. He remained a student in the State University through the succeeding two years, devoting his attention to classical courses and higher mathematics and then entered upon the study of medicine in the fall of 1874. After two years of thorough work he graduated with honors on the 29th of June, 1876, and his professional degree was conferred upon him by the medical department of the University of Virginia. He further promoted his knowledge of the science of medicine by attending the clinics of the University of Pennsylvania for several weeks, at the end of which time he entered upon educational work in the line of his chosen profession, being appointed prosector in the chair of anatomy in the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland and also was made clinical assistant in the hospital. He likewise continued his studies in the Maryland University and a second diploma was conferred upon him in 1877 with a certificate of proficiency from the University Hospital. A further recognition of the excellent work which he had done came in his appointment as assistant resident physician at the University Hospital in the spring of 1878. He served in that capacity for a year and during much of the time acted as chief physician but resigned in March, 1879. He then returned to the University of Virginia and about the same time entered into partnership with his father, Dr. J. Edgar Chancellor, for the practice of medicine and surgery and became a member of the Medical Society of Virginia.

Throughout his professional career he has been a well known contributor to leading medical journals of the country, beginning his writing soon after leaving college.

Attracted by the opportunities of the growing west Dr. Chancellor came to St. Louis July 9, 1880, and was not long in becoming firmly established in an extensive and lucrative practice. He has always been a close student of his profession, examining with thoroughness every theory and idea that has to do with the laws of health and the abolishment of disease. He has ever kept in touch with the latest scientific researches and discoveries and his opinions are based upon long experience, keen sagacity and an almost innate perception as to the value of a course to be pursued.

Dr. Chancellor's services as medical examiner for many fraternal, insurance and other organizations have brought him a most extensive acquaintance and his genial qualities have gained for him the friendship of nearly all with whom he has come in contact. He has served as medical examiner for twenty of the leading fraternal organizations of St. Louis and through this avenue he became an active representative of Masonry, taking the degrees of the lodge, the commandery, the Scottish Rite and the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to Elks Lodge No. 9, and he became one of the active members of the Knights of Pythias and in 1886 was elected supreme medical director of the Legion of Honor, filling the position most efficiently and satisfactorily for three years or until he declined a reelection in 1889. Subsequently he was appointed supervising medical examiner of the Royal Arcanum of Missouri. It has been said of him: "No man has done more than he to advance the high standard of life insurance examination and characterize this field as a distinct specialty. He has the good fortune to be medical examiner of many of the best life and accident insurance companies in the land and represents several traveling men's mutual accident and health associations."

In the educational field Dr. Chancellor has won distinction. In 1885 he became one of the founders of the Beaumont Hospital Medical College, and filled the chair of cutaneous and venereal diseases for five years, when he resigned on account of his growing private practice. Throughout his professional career he has continued to write largely for the leading medical journals and is regarded as a clear, forceful and impressive lecturer. His utterances in the Kansas City, Missouri State and American Medical Associations are always listened to with eagerness, the profession recognizing that his opinions are well worth while. He had been a resident of St. Louis for but four years when in 1884 the St. Louis University conferred upon him the honorary Master of Arts degree. Among his many valuable contributions to medical literature are the following: *Researches Upon the Treatment of Delirium Tremens*, 1881; *Successful Operations for the Deformity of Burnt Wrist*, 1881; *Treatment of Diabetes Insipidus*, 1883; *Gonorrheal Articular Rheumatism*, 1883; *Syphilis in Men*, 1884; *Causes of Social Depravity and a Remedy*, 1885; *Woman in her Social Sphere*, 1885; *Marriage Philosophy*, 1886.

There is a most interesting military chapter in the life record of Dr. Chancellor, who in 1883 became a private of Company H, First Regiment of the Missouri National Guard. In 1886 he was advanced to the rank of captain of the medical department of the First Regiment and in 1891 was promoted to the

rank of lieutenant colonel as medical director of the First Brigade of the Missouri National Guard. In the same year he was one of the organizers and coworkers with Colonel Nicholas Senn and became a charter member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. He was chosen secretary and editor of the organization and continued to serve in the dual capacity until 1898. It was through his efforts that the first annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons was held in St. Louis in 1892 and on that occasion he was chairman of the entertainment committee. A recognition of the value of his contribution to the work of the National Guard is indicated in the fact that in 1893 he was made an honorary member of the Illinois organization. In 1895 he became a member of the Medico-Legal Society of New York. For an extended period Dr. Chancellor has been a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and in the decade of the '80s served for several years as corresponding secretary thereof. It was also in that decade that he was chosen representative from the St. Louis Medical Society to the International Medical Congress, held in Washington, D. C. In November, 1896, he was made the delegate from the St. Louis Medical Society to the Pan American Medical Congress which met in the city of Mexico, being the only delegate from this part of the United States and not only was he accorded the honors due his position as a delegate to the convention but was also entertained by President Diaz when in that republic. In 1896 he spent almost a year visiting leading clinics in Europe and in that year was official delegate to the British Medical Association at London from the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. In 1902 he was elected vice president of the American Congress of Tuberculosis and in 1903 was made a member of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association. In 1904 he served as chairman of the finance committee for the fourteenth annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, held at St. Louis during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. On the 9th of November, 1918, he received a commission in the United States Volunteer Medical Service Corps, No. 9895. It would be almost impossible to say which branch of his professional service has brought to him greatest prominence. Of him it has been written: "Personally he is one of the most genial of men, possessed of a vast amount of personal magnetism, and as a gentleman, civilian-soldier and a physician, his word is as good as his bond."



Jane Ridd Gentry Shelton
Wife Theodore Shelton

Mrs. Theodore Shelton



RS. JANE REDD GENTRY SHELTON, wife of Theodore Shelton, is one of the best known women of Missouri and no record of the state would be complete without extended reference to her, not alone by reason of the fact that she is a representative of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of the state and comes of a notably prominent ancestral line, but also by reason of her personal contribution of valuable service to many of the important activities which tend to the uplift of the individual and the advancement of the community at large.

She was born May 28, 1848, at Oak Dale, the country seat of the Gentry family, about three miles northwest of Sedalia, Missouri, her parents being Judge and Mrs. William Gentry, of Pettis county. She comes of a family distinctively American in both its lineal and collateral lines. Her great-grandfather, Richard Gentry, married Jane Harris, a granddaughter of Major Robert Harris, who was a member of the Virginia house of burgesses from 1730 until 1742. Richard Gentry was a valiant soldier in the Revolutionary war and was present when Cornwallis surrendered his forces at Yorktown. Mrs. Shelton, indeed, has reason to be proud of her ancestral history, for she is a direct descendant of John Crawford of Scotland, who landed at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1643, and obtained several grants of land, upon one of which he settled. Her great-grandfather, David Thomson, was a major of the War of 1812 and with the rank of general commanded the Second Battalion of Kentucky Volunteers at the battle of the Thames. The wife of General Thomson was Elizabeth Suggett, daughter of John Suggett and Mildred Davis, and it is a matter of record (Filson Club Publication Vol. 12, p. 50) that they were among those who made memorable the defense of Bryant Station, Kentucky, August 16, 1782, when it was learned that the Indians and British were preparing for an attack on Bryant Springs, near Lexington, Kentucky. It was found the fort was inadequately supplied with water and the women and children went bravely forth with their pails (as was their custom), reasoning that if the Indians thought the small garrison had no knowledge of their proximity, they would await nightfall for their attack, a surmise that proved to be true. The women and children therefore went forth with their buckets, knowing they were under the eyes of savages, and Mrs. Mildred (Davis) Suggett and her husband's sister, Jemima Suggett Johnson, led the party to the spring, returning unmolested with the water for the siege. In the attack which followed the Indians shot flaming arrows into the fort and one of them fell into the cradle of the infant son of Jemima Suggett Johnson, Richard Mentor Johnson, who lived to become the vice president of the United States. A monument erected on the site of McClelland's Fort at Georgetown, Kentucky, to General McClelland and his men, and to the Revolutionary

soldiers who were buried in Scott county, by the Big Springs Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the summer of 1920, contains among the many names those of but two women, the great-great-grandmother of Mrs. Shelton, Mildred Davis Suggett, and Jenima Suggett Johnson, her great-great-aunt. Mrs. Shelton was among the many Suggett descendants who were present at the unveiling of this monument. By reason of their bravery in leading the procession for water they were classed with the soldiers who successfully defended the fort.

William Gentry, the father of Mrs. Theodore Shelton, born April 14, 1818, at Old Franklin, Howard county, Missouri, was among the most enterprising farmers and successful stock breeders in Missouri, owning and cultivating six thousand acres of land near Sedalia, Missouri. He was the son of Reuben Estes Gentry and Elizabeth White, who came from Madison county, Kentucky, and settled in Missouri in 1809. For a long time William Gentry was president of the State Agricultural Fair Association. At the same time he held numerous responsible, honorable and important positions by appointment and on various occasions was chosen representative of the agricultural and live stock interests of the state, in which his pride and enthusiasm were paramount. It was through his efforts that the first live stock fairs in the state were organized and held their first exhibitions, 1857-8, in his woodland pasture, a half mile north of his colonial home, where generous hospitality was extended to his many friends from adjoining counties. The premiums were solid silver, made by Jaccard & Company of St. Louis (coin), his five daughters each receiving among her wedding gifts a half dozen of these silver water cups, besides pitchers, ladles, spoons, etc. John R., the youngest son of Major William Gentry, raised among his many famous horses the "Great John R. Gentry," who electrified the world with his speed, lowering the record to 2:00½. He was unquestionably the greatest horse of his day and generation. He was born January 1, 1888, died December 14, 1920, and was buried in the State Fair grounds at Nashville, Tennessee, with all the honor and love befitting one so great. For twenty years Major Gentry served as county judge of Pettis county, filling the position until 1862, when he was appointed major of the Fortieth Regiment of enrolled militia by Governor Gamble, so serving until the regiment was mustered out. Subsequently he served with the same rank in the Fifth Regiment of provisional militia until the close of the war. His many noble deeds firmly established him in the hearts of the people of Missouri. Though all of his own and his wife's affiliations, by blood and association, had been with the south and though his people were large slaveholders, he opposed secession and remained loyal to the flag. In 1875 he was appointed by Governor Hardin as one of the Missouri state managers for the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. In 1879 Governor John S. Phelps appointed him a delegate to a convention called in New York to form a National Agricultural Society. He was appointed by Governor Marmaduke a member of the state board of health and at its first meeting was elected president and remained as such until his death on the 22d of May, 1890. In 1874 Judge Gentry was nominated by the people's party as candidate for governor. He received the vote of his county and good support from the state but was defeated by Charles H. Hardin. He had no real desire for office, however, his preference being strong for the active pursuits of farming and other business enterprises. He was at one

time president of the Lexington & St. Louis Railroad, was also a director of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, president of the Sedalia, Warsaw & Southern Railroad and for several years was agent for Pettis county in railroad matters. He and his brother, Richard Gentry, and General George R. Smith guaranteed the right-of-way through Pettis county for the Missouri Pacific Railroad. (See Gentry Family of America, p. 160.) On the 12th of November, 1840, William Gentry wedded Ann Redd Major, daughter of Lewis Redd Major and Mildred Elvira Thomson and granddaughter of John Major and Elizabeth Redd of Virginia. John Major was in the War of the Revolution, and was with Washington at Valley Forge. Ann was born on her father's estate of over one thousand acres near Frankfort, Kentucky, July 23, 1824, and removed with her parents in 1833 to Missouri, where they settled on the beautiful estate "Sunny Hill," eight miles northwest of Sedalia, Missouri. The colonial house will be good for another generation. The bricks were made on the place by his slaves. It has always been owned and occupied by his descendants until recently. The wedding was one of the most notable social events in central Missouri at that early date. Ann Redd Major was a lady of rare beauty of character and refinement, gifted with every domestic virtue, a descendant of the chivalry of Virginia. She was noted for her tender sympathy and generosity. Sick soldiers of the Civil war were nursed back to health in her home. Strangers in need were given shelter and protection. After the Civil war it was a familiar sight to meet a half dozen negro women and children coming down the road from the big brick house, each laden with baskets of apples, potatoes, meal, flour, bacon, sugar and coffee, proofs of her sympathetic, generous nature. None ever asked in vain. She was always the friend of the needy, whose burdens she ever tried to lighten. Her gentle manner, her unbounded hospitality, her unselfish devotion to home, friends and family made her beloved by all. A copy of her portrait will be found in Volume II, page 73, Americans of Gentle Birth.

To this union were born eleven children, four of whom are still living, four having died after reaching the age of thirty years and each having lived to establish hospitable homes of their own. Though the family was a large one, all of the children were given the best possible advantages for acquiring a finished education and as a result each member, as well as the father and mother, was noted for culture in literature and the refined arts. The daughter, Jane Redd Gentry, reared at the family home, Oak Dale, near Sedalia, attended school in Georgetown, Missouri, and also became a pupil in the Forest Grove Seminary under Professor Anthony Haynes and Professor A. A. Neal. In 1864-5 she was a student in the Visitation Convent at St. Louis, Missouri, and throughout her life she has manifested a keen interest in literature and all those things which have cultural value. On the 20th of February, 1868, she became the wife of Theodore Shelton, of St. Louis, a leading merchant of the city, where they have since resided. Mr. Shelton throughout this entire period has continued in the wholesale hat, cap and glove business, having one of the largest establishments of this character in the central section of the Mississippi valley. To Mr. and Mrs. Shelton were born two children; Richard Theodore, who is now the president of the Shelton Panama Hat Company on Washington avenue in St. Louis; and William Gentry, president of the Shelton Electric Company of New York city.

Mrs. Shelton is entitled to membership in all the patriotic societies and has become identified with many of the patriotic societies of the country. She is now a member of the board of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in Missouri; also belongs to the Order of Americans of Armorial Ancestry, which she joined on its organization; and is the first vice president of the Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century. She is a charter member of the National Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of Missouri and has been the treasurer since its organization. She is a Daughter of the American Revolution under five Virginia ancestors and a member of the National Society of United States Daughters of 1812 under two ancestors. Mrs. Shelton and her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Gentry Skinner, were among the organizers and charter members of the Missouri State Society of United States Daughters of 1812, and the former at the first meeting was elected registrar, while Mrs. Skinner was chosen a director, and these offices they continued to fill through the first seven years. In October, 1915, Mrs. Shelton was elected state president, occupying the position for two and a half years when she was unanimously elected honorary state president for life. The state board presented her with a silver vase, with the insignia of the United States Daughters of 1812, Society of Missouri, engraved upon it, in token of their high esteem. In April, 1916, at the national council in Washington, D. C., she was elected the national auditor of the National Society. She attended the national board at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in October, 1918, and at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1919. She served for two years as regent of the St. Louis Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, an organization of four hundred members, and she and her sister, Mrs. Skinner, were for many years delegates for the different organizations holding their national meetings in Washington, D. C. In April, 1917, at the national council held in Washington, she represented the 1812 Society as state president of Missouri and as national auditor. She was delegate to the Colonial Dames of America, representing Mrs. Eliot, the state president of Missouri. She was delegate to the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution and has also been a delegate to the national convention of the Founders and Patriots of America.

Mrs. Shelton belongs to the State Historical Society of Missouri at Columbia, is a member of the Missouri Historical Society, Jefferson Memorial, St. Louis, and the Valley Forge Historical Society of Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. For a number of years she has been the St. Louis county and city chairman of the Old Trails Ocean to Ocean Highway and she and her sister, Mrs. Skinner, are charter members of the Chart Club Drawing Rooms, an organization unique and beautiful in sentiment. She is a member of the St. Louis Woman's Club and first vice chairman of the Mortality Tablet Committee under Mrs. Ben F. Gray, the tablet to be erected in the city hall. During the war she was a member of the Women's Committee, Council of National Defense, under Mrs. B. F. Bush, and also a member of the Navy League. From the beginning of the war until now Mrs. Shelton has been untiring in her efforts to cheer and comfort the sick and wounded soldiers. Her grandson, William Gentry Shelton, Jr., was lieutenant in the air service. Her nephew, Harry Duke Skinner, went overseas as a member of the American Expeditionary Force. The youth of her family all over the country responded valiantly to the call to arms. In February, 1917, at the home of Mrs. Shelton, was formed a Red Cross unit among the Daughters of 1812, the

first unit formed in St. Louis, on which occasion George Simmons was the speaker. The members of this unit were most enthusiastic in their work throughout the war period and accomplished great good. When Mrs. Shelton was not sewing at the Kinloch Red Cross Headquarters, making bandages, etc., at Washington University and Barnes Hospital, she was at home knitting for the Navy League or doing other war service that promoted the welfare of American soldiers in camp and field. She was awarded a medal by the United States treasury department for patriotic service in behalf of the Liberty loans. Mrs. Shelton was chosen chairman of the patriotic organization for the armistice parade on the 11th of November, 1920, and marched in the parade from her home to the Municipal theatre.

Mrs. Shelton was appointed a member of the Missouri State Centennial Committee of 1916 and was requested to send the names of two delegates from the U. S. D. 1812 Society of Missouri. She named Mrs. C. C. Evans, of Sedalia, and Mrs. Hugh Miller of Kansas City, thus representing the east, west and central sections of the state. Mrs. Shelton has worked hard and faithfully with the State Society U. S. D. 1812 of Missouri, for the bronze roll of fame of the Missouri Pioneers and takes great pride in this beautiful tribute of love to the foundation builders of Missouri. It is the most valuable contribution to early Missouri history that has been accomplished. This magnificent bronze tablet hangs upon the west wall in Jefferson Memorial, made by Gorham and designed by R. P. Bringhurst. Mrs. Shelton presided at this memorable meeting when it was presented and her grandson, Richard Douglass Shelton, drew aside the silken flag that unveiled it. The brass cylinders containing valuable data for each of the names are kept in the vault and added to from time to time.

Aside from the patriotic organizations with which Mrs. Shelton is connected she is much interested in the "Gentry Family of America," an organization which was formed by herself, her brother, Richard T. Gentry of Sedalia, Missouri, and her cousin, General W. H. Gentry of Lexington, Kentucky. At their first meeting in August, 1898, held at Crab Orchard Springs, Kentucky, Richard Gentry of Kansas City, Missouri, was elected president and historian and has published a history of the family which is found in many libraries.

Notwithstanding all of her many, varied and useful activities, Mrs. Shelton has been before and above all else a home maker for fifty-three years and gathers about her the loved ones from almost every state in the Union. She inherited the strong character, generous impulses and amiable qualities that distinguished her parents. Her nature, too, is as radiant as a day in June and her hospitality is unbounded. The year before the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was held in St. Louis she gathered the scattered branches of the Gentry family into a reunion at her palatial home and thereafter until the close of the Fair she entertained lavishly and untiringly, her guests coming from every section of the country. No home is more popular in St. Louis, nor are any citizens more highly esteemed than Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Shelton.



J. W. Zanna, Jr.

Francis Merriman Barnes, Jr., M.D.



R. FRANCIS MERRIMAN BARNES, JR., a graduate of the Johns Hopkins University and prominently known as a neuropsychiatrist of St. Louis, was born in Middletown, New York, August 20, 1881, a son of Francis Merriman and Mary Drusilla (Reynolds) Barnes. The father, a native of Pennsylvania and a representative of one of the old families of that state of English lineage, is now a successful dentist. He was graduated from the Baltimore Dental College and is in active practice in Middletown, New York. His wife, a native of the Empire state, passed away in 1884. In their family were four sons. In the maternal line Dr. Barnes of this review can trace his ancestry back to 944 A. D., to Grethferth the Dane, king of Northumberland, who was driven from England and took refuge in Normandy. One of his descendants, Reynolds Fitz Reynolds, later returned with William the Conqueror in 1066 and there are records of the family in England and Scotland through a number of generations. In 1634 John Reynolds emigrated from Ipswich, England, to Boston, Massachusetts, and in 1635, in Watertown, was made a freeman. From this early record the family is traced down to the present time.

Dr. Francis M. Barnes, Jr., the youngest member of his father's household, attended the public and high schools of his native city and also the Delaware Literary Academy at Franklin, New York, from which he was graduated in 1899. Later he entered Hamilton College at Clinton, New York, and was graduated therefrom in 1903 with the Bachelor of Arts degree, while in 1906 his alma mater conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree. When his more specifically literary course was completed he matriculated in the Johns Hopkins University as a medical student and, pursuing his studies in Baltimore, was there graduated with the M.D. degree in 1907. His professional career has been one of extreme activity. He was assistant physician and director of the clinical laboratory of Sheppard and Pratt Hospitals at Towson, Maryland, from 1907 until 1910 and then became clinical director of the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington, D. C., filling that position until 1913. He became an instructor in neurology and psychiatry at the George Washington University in 1911 and so continued until 1913, when he came to St. Louis and through the succeeding year was assistant professor of nervous and mental diseases in the St. Louis University. In 1914 he was made associate professor in psychiatry at the Washington University Medical School, so continuing until September, 1920, when he returned to the St. Louis University. He is also neurologist to St. Mary's Hospital, is visiting psychiatrist of the St. Louis City Sanitarium, was acting psychiatrist of Barnes Hospital, was contract surgeon, U. S. Army, is associate professor of nervous and mental diseases of the St. Louis University and in 1920 became neuropsychiatrist for the Federal Board for Vocational Education. His pro-

professional career has been a notably active one since he took up his abode here on the first Tuesday in September, 1913. His position is one of recognized prominence and his contributions to the work of the profession, to its educational fields and to its authorship are most valuable. He has written many articles for publication on nervous and mental diseases, these appearing in the leading medical journals of the country, and he is also the author of "Notes on Mental Diseases," published in book form in 1919, with a second edition in 1920. His authorship also includes "Introduction to the Study of Mental Diseases," published in 1919.

On the 17th of August, 1917, at Springfield, Illinois, Dr. Barnes was married to Miss Carlotta Kimlin, of Poughkeepsie, New York, daughter of John Hamilton and Susan (Anderson) Kimlin, of Poughkeepsie, New York. They have become parents of a son, Francis M. (III), born in St. Louis, July 19, 1918. Dr. Barnes belongs to the Old Orchard Club of Middletown, New York, and is a member of the University Club of St. Louis and of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club of New York City. Politically he maintains an independent course. Along professional lines he is identified with the Southern Illinois Medical Association, the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the American Medico-Psychological Association and is a fellow of the American Medical Association. He also belongs to the Southern Society of Philosophy and Psychology, the St. Louis Neurological Society and to other scientific organizations having to do with his chosen field of labor. The breadth of his interests and activities is still further manifest through his connection with the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the Missouri Society for Mental Hygiene and the Eugenics Research Society of New York. He belongs to the Catholic Hospital Association and is a member of the board of directors of the Missouri Welfare League. During the World war he was secretary of St. Louis Medical Advisory Board No. 4, so acting from America's entrance to the close of hostilities. He was also a contract surgeon with the United States army from the 1st of October to the 31st of December, 1918, and was in charge of the Psychopathic Hospital at Jefferson Barracks. Along many lines of investigation and research he has carried forward his studies and has displayed eminent ability in all that he has undertaken in his professional activities.



W. South

Edmond Spencer Fauth



ONE of De Soto's most prominent citizens is Edmond Spencer Fauth, superintendent of the International Shoe Company of that place. Like many enterprising men he is one of Missouri's sons by adoption, born on the 30th of October, 1881, at La Fayette, Indiana, a son of Maurice G. and Harriet Sibyl (Dailey) Fauth. Maurice G. Fauth, the father, is now living in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he is manager of a sewing machine office. Mr. Fauth, Sr., was born in Wittenberg, Germany, in 1850 and in 1864 came to the United States with his parents, who first settled in Philadelphia. About 1868 they removed to La Fayette, Indiana, where he was married. The father of M. G. Fauth was John Fauth, also a native of Germany, descended from the Free Staters engaged in the revolution against the German empire in 1848. Due to these activities the family was banished from the court of Germany, royal engagements broken and the family estates confiscated. After being in exile for some time the grandparents took up their residence in America. Maurice G. Fauth became a naturalized American citizen and fought in the Indian wars under "Buffalo Bill" Cody as scout. The mother of Edmond Spencer Fauth, Harriet Sibyl (Dailey) Fauth, was born in 1851, in Ripley county, Indiana, a daughter of John E. and Alice Dailey. She was descended from the early French settlers in the lower Mississippi valley and her father, John E. Dailey, was killed while serving in the Union army in the Civil war about the year 1864.

The early education of Edmond Spencer Fauth was received in the common schools of La Fayette, Indiana, and Chicago, the family having removed to Chicago when he was seven years of age. Here he resumed his studies and was graduated from the Northwest Division high school with the class of 1899, later taking a post-graduate course in advanced mathematics and science. This education was made possible for him by working all hours of the night and in his spare time at such work as could be found, from newsboy to housework and factory work, making odd shoe parts at home and often sleeping in the streets to secure early morning newspapers for sale before school. In 1899 he went to Dixon, Illinois, where he was employed in the cutting department of the C. M. Henderson Shoe Company, later being sent to the Amboy factory of the same company, where he remained until the company sold out. Following this Mr. Fauth accepted a position with the Barker & Brown Shoe Company of Huntington, Indiana, with whom he remained for two years, spending time between seasons in the Hillsdale, Michigan, factory of the Scowden & Blanchard Shoe Company as general operator. In 1903 he removed to St. Louis to take a position with the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company's union factory as foreman. For seven years he was in their employ, being foreman of the several different

Edmond Spencer Fauth

Mr. Fauth has been in the position of assistant superintendent. In 1909 he began his connection with the Peters Shoe Company to open up a new factory at St. Louis to be known as the Full-Value Plant. Mr. Fauth's work with this concern was in the capacity of assistant manager and general foreman. In 1911 this company merged with the company of Roberts, Johnson & Rand and became known as the International Shoe Company. Under the general reorganization Mr. Fauth was assigned to the De Soto factory as superintendent, in which position he is still serving. The De Soto factory is one of the many similar factories of the company, and employs about three hundred and fifty people, making an average of twenty-five hundred pairs of shoes a week.

On the 28th of May, 1906, Mr. Fauth was united in marriage to Miss Lona B. Shoemaker, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Shoemaker, a cement contractor of Huntington, Indiana. Henry A. Shoemaker, the father, was born on his father's farm near Huntington in 1859, his father having passed away when he was but four years of age. The father of Henry Shoemaker, David Shoemaker, was a German Baptist minister who came from Ohio and settled on the farm near Huntington, Indiana, where Henry A. was born. The mother of Mrs. Edmond S. Fauth was Elsie J. Rose, the daughter of William Rose, a carpenter and butcher of Huntington county, Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Edmond S. Fauth have been born six children: Lorraine B., who died in infancy; Stanley L., whose death was caused by an accident during his early childhood; Milton S., who is attending school in De Soto; Geraldine, also attending the De Soto schools; and Edward L. and Leonard S. Fauth, two young school boys.

Mr. Fauth is a native citizen of the United States, in politics and although he has engaged in some business as president of the De Soto Commercial Club, he has never been elected to hold any office, having refused many nominations to positions of public trust opened to him, including that of mayor. Fraternally he is a Mason, having membership in De Soto Lodge, No. 119, A. F. & A. M.; Knights of Columbus, H. A. M., and De Soto Commandery, No. 26, K. T. Halls. He was at one time a member of the De Soto Lodge, No. 689, of which he is now past master, but he is likewise past master of the grand lodge. The religious faith of the family is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the activities of which organization they take a prominent part. Mr. Fauth is a member of the board of trustees and has taught the Bible class in the Sunday school for the past ten or twelve years. Mrs. Fauth is president of the Ladies Aid and Missionary Societies. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fauth are members of the Eastern Star.

During the World War Mr. Fauth was active in Liberty loan campaigns and other patriotic work, having organized the Red Cross society throughout the town and being its first chairman of the Jefferson county chapter for four years.

Although Mr. Fauth is of a practical turn of mind and has written many articles, including the editorial portions and other periodicals he has contributed to the magazines and numerous short stories and fiction. Mrs. Fauth's contributions consist of the biography and matter, although she possesses personal literary talents. Mr. Fauth is a person of the word a self-made man and in his present position of prominence in the community possesses the confidence of his community, family, the press, industry and close application to business.

interests. He devotes much time to the advancement of young men of the city through interest in their future by encouraging their moral uplift and directing their energies against adversity towards a definite goal of success.





A. B. King

Alfred Byron King, D.O.



MISSOURI is the home of osteopathic practice. The original school for instruction in this science was located within the borders of the state and many of the most successful practitioners have found their opportunity in the cities of this commonwealth. Among this number is Dr. Alfred Byron King, a most capable osteopathic practitioner of St. Louis. He was born July 4, 1862, at Kittanning, Pennsylvania, and is descended from English ancestry, the family having been founded in America in the early part of the seventeenth century, the great-great-grandfather of Dr. King settling near Philadelphia when he arrived in the new world from England. Several generations of the family remained in Pennsylvania and in 1870 the parents of Dr. King removed to Iowa, where he attended the high school at College Springs. He later became a student in Amity College from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1883. He initiated his business career as a clerk in a retail dry goods store in Rapid City, South Dakota, and after three years thus spent went to Sturgis, South Dakota. In 1887 he removed to Omaha, Nebraska, and occupied a clerical position with the McCord-Brady Company, wholesale grocers, with whom he continued until he turned from commercial pursuits to take up the study of osteopathy.

Dr. King was planning at that time to become a medical practitioner and he directed his reading toward that end, but on account of some difficulty with his eyes during his senior year at college he was warned not to attempt a medical course until later. For this reason he entered the commercial field wherein he continued until his health failed, and being benefited by osteopathic treatments determined to enter upon the study of osteopathy and matriculated in Still College at Des Moines, Iowa, winning his degree upon the completion of his course there in 1901. He has since successfully practiced in St. Louis and is a member of the National Osteopathic Association and the St. Louis Osteopathic Association and has served as a director of the latter, while of the Missouri State Osteopathic Association he is the vice president. He is also a charter member of the Optimist Club, of which he is the treasurer, and in 1920 was a member of the house of delegates of the American Osteopathic Association. He is a member of the Iota Tau Sigma fraternity and his social qualities make him popular wherever he is known. He belongs to the First United Presbyterian church and while his attention is chiefly given to his professional duties which he discharges with a sense of conscientious obligation, he never neglects the other interests of life that go to make a well balanced character. During the war period he served in the publicity department.

On the 13th of October, 1892, at Dorchester, Nebraska, Dr. King was married to Miss Lora Maud Kepler and they have one child, Louise King, who was

Alfred Byron King, D.D.

married May 25, 1917, to Robert E. Zipp Prodt. Mr. and Mrs. Zipp Prodt have a son, Robert King, whose birth occurred November 13, 1918. Dr. King finds his chief sources of recreation in golf, fishing and motoring and enjoys an enviable position in social as well as professional circles of his adopted city.





Benjamin H. Chase

Benjamin H. Charles



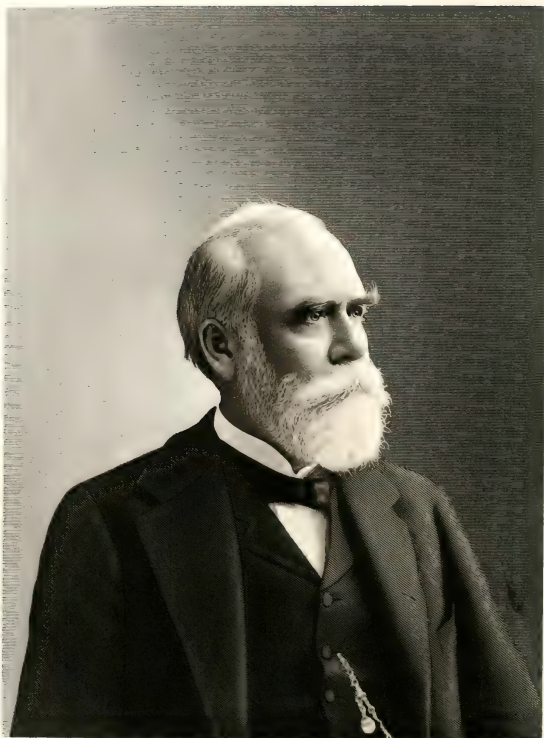
ENJAMIN H. CHARLES, who enjoys the reputation of being one of the leading municipal bond lawyers in the United States and who in the practice of his profession is accorded an extensive clientage in St. Louis, where he makes his home, was born at Chester, Illinois, April 26, 1866, his parents being Benjamin H. and Achsah Susan (Holmes) Charles. The father was a Presbyterian minister of note who led a very active life. He

was a man of positive character and high ideals and at different periods acceptably served as pastor of churches in Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri. He was graduated from Centre College at Danville, Kentucky, in 1853 and among his classmates were the late Senator Vest, Judge Phillips and Governor Crittenden of Missouri. Dr. Charles became prominent in connection with educational interests, especially in girls' schools and was president of the Synodical College at Fulton, Missouri, from 1877 until 1888 inclusive, this being an excellent girls' college. His last pastorate was in Trinity church at St. Louis. His wife was a daughter of the late Joseph B. Holmes, one of the early day river millers who owned two large mills at and near Chester, Illinois, the flour which he manufactured being largely for the export trade, most of it being sent to Liverpool, England. In the maternal line Mrs. Benjamin H. Charles, Senior, was a granddaughter of Shadrach Bond, the first governor of Illinois, and a grandniece of Shadrach Bond, Sr., who was with the George Rogers Clark expedition that captured Fort Kaskaskia from the British in 1778, this fort being situated about six miles above the present site of Chester. Shadrach Bond was also a delegate to congress and while there sitting was the author of the first homestead law. Ancestors of Mr. Charles in the paternal line were numbered among the early Huguenot settlers of Virginia.

Benjamin H. Charles acquired his early education in a private school and afterward attended Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was also a student in the law department of Yale University and there won his LL. B. degree in June, 1891. After completing his course at Westminster he taught school for three years in Fulton, Missouri, and then began his law reading in the office of John A. Hockaday, who at one time was attorney general of the state and who was also one of the judges on the circuit bench of Missouri. Later Mr. Charles continued his reading under the direction of his uncle, Judge William Hartzell, of Chester, Illinois, reading law with him for about a year. He next became a law student at Yale University and after completing his course there went to Nashville, Tennessee, with his father, who was at that time president of the Ward Seminary. After a short period in Nashville Benjamin H. Charles then removed to St. Louis and was admitted to the bar in the circuit court of this city in 1892. For

a few years thereafter he met the usual difficulties and hardships that confront the professional man as he attempts to establish a practice in competition with old and experienced lawyers. Mr. Charles entered the office of Douglas & Scudder, of which Judge Walter B. Douglas was the senior partner. Their office was situated in the old Third National Bank building on Olive, between Fourth and Broadway, and was afterward removed to the old Continental Bank building at Fourth and Olive streets and still later to the Union Trust building, now the Central National Bank building. Mr. Charles remained with the firm of Douglas & Scudder from 1892 until 1903, at which time he was appointed second associate city counselor by Mayor Wells to work with Charles W. Bates, city counselor. In 1906 he was appointed first associate counselor and was reappointed in 1907, resigning his position in 1910. During these seven years his work was purely municipal and many very important cases were handled by him, among which was the suit against the lighting company for two hundred thousand dollars, the municipal bridge suit, involving three million five hundred thousand dollars of city bonds and the Tower Grove grade crossing suit. All of these cases required a vast amount of work, much of which fell to the associate counselor, especially the handling of details, which had much to do with the successful prosecution of the cases. Resigning his position as associate city counselor in 1910 Mr. Charles took up the general practice of law, devoting much time, however, to passing on municipal bonds and in this line he has attained marked success. His practice of this character is very extensive and important and he is regarded today as one of the leading municipal bond lawyers of the United States. On the 1st of April, 1917, he formed a partnership with W. T. Rutherford, former assistant attorney general of Missouri, under the firm style of Charles & Rutherford. This firm has been retained by the city of St. Louis in connection with the bond issue of twenty-two million dollars, as special counsel. It may also be mentioned that at a former period for about two years beginning in 1897, Mr. Charles was a law partner of William G. Lackey, who until recently was the vice president of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company. He is recognized as a lawyer of great ability with high regard for the ethics of his profession and at all times careful, prudent, untiring, accurate and loyal to the interests which he espouses.

On the 30th of June, 1903, in Keokuk, Iowa, Mr. Charles was married to Miss Nancy McCandless Horne, a daughter of the late Robert Gray Horne and a granddaughter of Smith Hamill, member of a well known wholesale grocery firm at Keokuk. Her ancestors were all Scotch and Irish. To Mr. and Mrs. Charles have been born three sons: Benjamin H., III, fourteen years of age; Robert Horne and Smith Hamill, twins, nine years of age. Mr. Charles and his wife are members of the Westminster Presbyterian church of St. Louis and he is serving on the board of trustees of Westminster College. Mr. Charles has also been president of Westminster Alumni Association of St. Louis and is now serving as the president of the Yale Alumni Association of St. Louis. Politically he is a democrat. He belongs to the Beta Theta Pi and the Phi Delta Phi, the former a college fraternity and the latter a law fraternity, and he is also prominently known in the club circles of St. Louis, belonging to the Noonday, University and the Bellerive Country Club.



Geo. S. Drake

George S. Drake



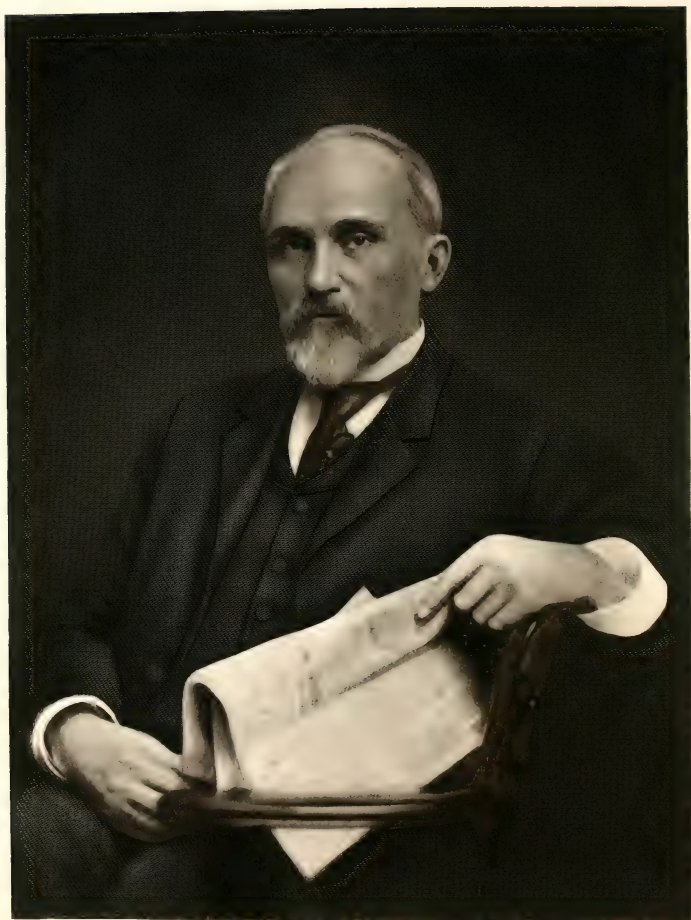
T. LOUIS was just entering upon the second quarter of the nineteenth century when George S. Drake became a resident of the town and when the period of his boyhood and youth passed he entered upon a business career that made him one of the foremost citizens. In tracing the ancestral line from which he was descended it is learned that through many centuries the Drake family has figured conspicuously in connection with the affairs of Great Britain. As early as 1272 John Drake held lands by grant of King Edward I and in 1313 John Drake had permission of Edward II "to go beyond the sea." Many distinguished clergymen, martyrs, authors and navigators have borne the name and among the most noted of the last mentioned class was Sir Francis Drake, prominent during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the year 1552 Richard Drake, the ancestor of the branch of the family to which George S. Drake belonged, was high sheriff of Dublin, Ireland. This family was also represented by Robert Drake, minister of Thundersly, in Essex, England, who died a martyr at Smithfield during the reign of Queen Mary. When exhorted by Bishop Bonner to renounce his "heresy" he made this remarkable and courageous reply: "As for your Church of Rome, I utterly deny and defy it, with all the works thereof, as I deny the devil and all his works." In the year 1630 John Drake, of Devon, England, crossed the Atlantic and established his home in Connecticut, ten years after a landing was first made by the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock on the completion of the first voyage of the Mayflower. In 1637 he took up his permanent abode at East Windsor, Connecticut, and to that place the ancestral line of the various branches of the family in America is traced. The name has long been a most honored one in various sections of the country for representatives of the family have been recognized as people of strong intellectual attainments and of marked ability in various lines.

It was on the 11th of October, 1825, that George S. Drake was born at Hartford, Connecticut, his parents being Silas and Elizabeth (Warburton) Drake, who in 1827 removed westward to Missouri and established their home in St. Louis, at which time George S. Drake was but two years of age. He continued a resident of this city to the time of his death and after attending the private schools to some extent he continued his education at Kemper College and when sixteen years of age made his initial step in the business world by securing a clerkship in the dry goods house of Warburton & King, one of the oldest established commercial houses of the city. His fidelity to the interests of his employers, his reliability and his diligence brought him steady promotion and after six years was admitted to a partnership when but twenty-two years of age, under the firm style of Warburton, Rossiter & Drake. His association with the house was continued until 1852 when he withdrew and became a member of the firm of Manny,

Drake & Company, dealers in boots and shoes. Thirteen years later he withdrew permanently from mercantile circles to devote his attention entirely to the management of his invested interests, but according to the statement of a contemporary biographer, "these did not take Mr. Drake out of constant and active relation with the business interests of St. Louis. The value of his opinion in matters of finance and investment was recognized by all who had business relations with him and there were few men—if indeed there were any—who were more minutely familiar with the course of business, banking and money in St. Louis for the last half century than George S. Drake; and there were none who excelled him in legal habit of mind and quick discernment of the equities of questions. It was not strange, therefore, that his services should have been claimed and his counsel desired by institutions with which he was connected. He was one of the men whose long relations with the Boatmen's Bank were so fortunate to that institution—a connection which began in 1859 and continued almost unbroken to the time of his death." For twelve years Mr. Drake served on the directorate of the Boatmen's Bank, after which he became vice president and occupied that position for twenty-four years. He resigned in 1895 but in 1897 was again elected a director and continued to serve in that connection throughout his remaining days. He was also vice president of the Bellefontaine Cemetery Association for many years and did much to make the cemetery a most beautiful place of burial.

Mr. Drake was twice married and was the father of two children—a son, George S. Drake, Jr., and a daughter, Mrs. Henry C. Scott, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work.

When his country needed him Mr. Drake at once responded and served through the Civil war as a member of the Lyon Guards who successfully defended the state against the invasion of Price's army. He was also a member of the board of control in charge of Confederate prisoners. He had a wide acquaintance among men of prominence as the years passed and was a close personal friend of William Clark of the Lewis and Clark expedition into the northwest. He held membership with the Masonic fraternity, was a devoted member of the Second Presbyterian church, served as an elder thereof and was active in all charitable work. He was made a member of the advisory board of the Home of the Friendless and was a most liberal contributor to the support of that institution. He was likewise a member of the advisory board of the Protestant Orphans' Asylum, was a member of the Provident Association and belonged to the St. Louis Club, the St. Louis Country Club and the Mercantile Club. His interests were of a comprehensive character and his activities were at all times such as contributed to the welfare and advancement of the community in which he lived. He passed away July 27, 1908, after a residence of eighty-one years in St. Louis. To him had come "the blest accompaniments of age—honor, riches, troops of friends," and the name of George S. Drake is still revered and his memory cherished by all with whom he was associated throughout the long period of an exceedingly active and useful life.



Francis E. Nipher

Francis Eugene Nipher, LL.D.



FRANCIS EUGENE NIPHER, physicist of world-wide reputation, educator and author in the field of his chosen science, was born at Port Byron, New York, December 10, 1847, his parents being Peter and Roxakana P. (Tilden) Nipher. In the paternal line he is descended from Michael Niver, who came from the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1756, and settled on Livingston Manor in New York. On his mother's side he traces his ancestry to Nathaniel Tilden, who came from Truterden, Kent, England, in 1634 and settled in Plymouth colony. His collegiate course was pursued in the State University of Iowa, from which he was graduated with the Ph. B. degree in 1870. Three years later his alma mater conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree and in 1905 he received from Washington University of St. Louis the degree of Doctor of Laws. Three years after his graduation from the State University of Iowa he was married on the 1st of July, 1873, to Miss Matilda Aikins, of Atalissa, Iowa, and they have become parents of a son and four daughters, the family home being maintained in Kirkwood.

Dr. Nipher has devoted his entire life to physics, largely along the line of research work, although as an educator and as a contributor to scientific literature his name is widely known. From 1870 until 1874 he was instructor in the physical laboratory of the State University of Iowa and in the latter year became professor of physics in Washington University of St. Louis, occupying that position until 1914 when he was made professor emeritus. In 1885 he was chosen president of the Academy of Science of St. Louis and continued to occupy the position for five years. He was also president of the Engineers Club of St. Louis in 1890 and became a member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, also has membership with the American Philosophical Society, the Societe Francaise de Physique, the Royal Society of Arts and the Authors Club of London.

During the five years from 1878 until 1882 Dr. Nipher made a magnetic survey of Missouri and sections of adjoining states. During the decade ending in 1887 he organized and conducted a state weather service, one of the results of his labors being to show that the total rainfall in cubic feet on the state of Missouri during the ten years was about two per cent greater than the total discharge of the Mississippi river at St. Louis during that interval. The drainage area of the river above St. Louis is more than ten times the area of Missouri. In 1886 he deduced the general equation for surfaces containing points which at any instant have equal effect in changing the motion of the compound pendulum. About this time he also deduced the equation giving the record speed of the trotting horse as a function of time. Later he showed that the same equation which thus represents the evolution of the horse also represents the change in

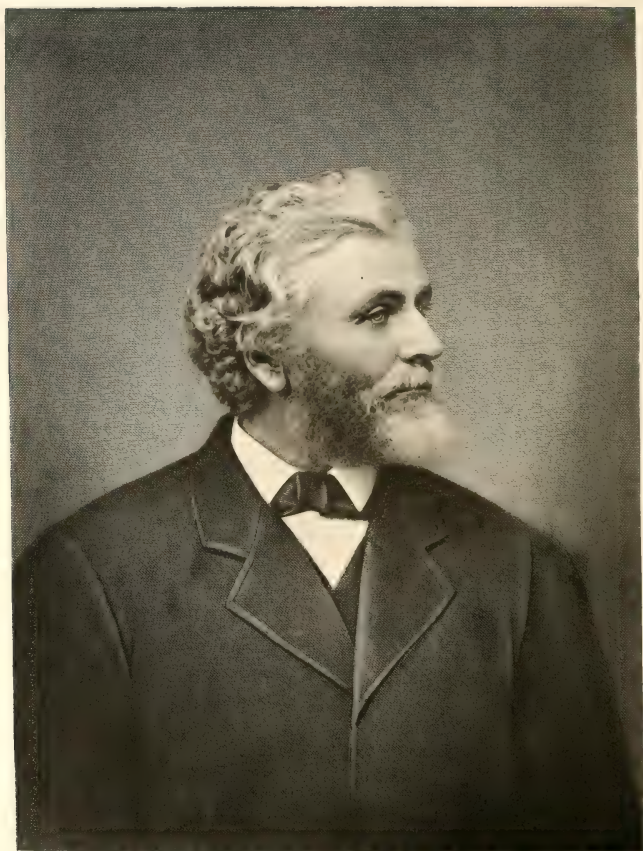
specializing in the life of individual horses. In 1898 he devised and tested on railroad trains a method of measuring the pressure due to wind at any point on any structure. With the same apparatus he showed how to eliminate velocity effects in pressure measurements of gasses flowing through tubes. In 1903 he deduced the equation for the gravitational contraction of a gaseous nebula, treating it as a form of heat engine, in which the piston face is any concentric spherical surface. About the same time he showed that over-exposed photographic plates which are to develop as positives should in all cases be developed in the light instead of the dark room. He published reproductions of perfect photographic pictures, in which the most sensitive plates were used, that had been developed immediately in front of a south window into which the sun was shining. He thus obtained a series of pictures whose exposure ranged from normal to over ten million times the normal exposures and which could not be distinguished from normal prints from ordinary negatives.

In 1904, in a paper entitled "Present Problems in Physics," which Dr. Nipher read before a section of the International Congress of Science and Arts he outlined a field of study of the nature of the electric current. He entered upon an experimental study of the subject and in 1910-11 he published three papers on the nature of electric discharge, containing the results of five years' work. In this labor over five thousand photographic plates were used. All of this work was done in air at ordinary pressure. He concluded that the positive streamers in electric discharge in a high potential line are an inflow of negative corpuscles from the surrounding air to the exhaust or positive terminal. This conclusion enabled him to find a rational explanation of several long known phenomena, such as the difference between positive and negative Lichtenberg figures, striae in the positive column and the rumbling sound heard in thunder, the dash of large drops of rain following an overhead peal of thunder, the Faraday dark-space, the Crookes dark-space, the arc-like form of discharges shorter than the critical spark length, the phenomena of the Hittorf tube, canal rays, thermoelectric and Thomson effects. All of this work has been published in the transactions of the Academy of Science of St. Louis. He has made an extensive study of the nature of electric discharge, and concludes that the positive discharge is an inflow of electricity from the negative terminal and that there is no positive current. This is essentially the one-fluid theory of Franklin. He has shown that daily and annual variations in the magnetic needle and magnetic storms are due to solar radiation, modified by the earth's shadow, cloud shadows, and wind storms and rain. His contributions to science have indeed been of a most valuable character. He has written largely for scientific journals and societies and has prepared many articles and reports on physics, magnetic measurements, photography and other topics, while his published volumes, as previously indicated, are: *Theory of Magnetic Measurements*, brought out in 1886; *Electricity and Magnetism*, in 1895; *Introduction to Graphical Algebra*, in 1898; *Experimental Studies in Electricity and Magnetism*, 1914. He has converted gravitational attraction between small masses into a repulsion and his experiments have attracted world-wide attention.

Dr. Nipher came into prominence in another connection during the two national campaigns involving the silver question, in which he was actively engaged as a speaker and writer. He prepared a paper discussing the gold question

as a scientific question but the subject was presented in a way to make it intelligible to the voters and was given a wide circulation by the banking interests of New York. Other interesting papers which he has recently published are "The Elements of Circular Motion," "The Traditions of Our Schools," "The Machine with Friction," "Simple Lessons from Common Things," "The Man of Science and his Duties," and "An Optical Phenomenon." As a teacher he does not seek for oratorical ability but his remarks are always original and interesting and oftentimes manifest a keen sense of humor. That his interests extend to grave problems concerning the destiny of man is indicated in a pamphlet which he has published on the "Evolution of the Divine Character in Man," which is now being distributed in the third thousand. He has also been several times called upon to occupy the pulpit. His writings have indeed covered a wide scope and an article on the "Wireless Transmissions of Messages in the Olden Time," read before the Academy of Science of Illinois, has recently attracted wide attention.





Thomas A. Kelly, D.

Thomas O'Reilly, M.D.



R. THOMAS O'REILLY, who developed extreme efficiency in the practice of medicine and surgery and was long one of the most distinguished and honored physicians of St. Louis, was born in Virginia, County Cavan, Ireland, on the 11th of February, 1827, and belonged to one of the most prominent families of the Emerald isle, represented in connection with various incidents of the wars under Cromwell.

Dr. O'Reilly was accorded liberal educational advantages and his aptitude was shown in the reading and translation of Ovid, Virgil, Sallust, Horace, Livy and Cicero, before he was twelve years of age. By that time he had also read the New Testament, Lucian, Homer and Xenophon in Greek and had mastered the sciences of algebra and geometry. It was his desire then to enter upon the study of medicine and with credit he passed the examination before the court of examiners of Apothecary's Hall of Dublin, Ireland, when he was not yet thirteen years of age. He next accepted a position in a drug store and gained thorough knowledge of the composition and uses of all drugs as a preparatory step to the practice of medicine. Some time later he became assistant to Dr. John Francis Purcell, of Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland, and his association with that distinguished physician and surgeon was most helpful. Dr. Purcell accompanied the Earl of Bissborough to Dublin when that nobleman was made lord-lieutenant of Ireland and Dr. O'Reilly followed them. He continued his medical studies in Meath Hospital at Dublin and served as assistant clinical clerk and later as chief clinical clerk under Dr. Stokes, an eminent member of the profession. At the same time he was pursuing his studies in the Original School of Medicine. His hospital experience came during the time of the four years of famine in Ireland, from 1845 to 1849. Every hospital of the country was crowded to its utmost capacity and when the French government sent a commission of medical men to Ireland to make researches concerning typhus and typhoid fevers and report to the French Academy of Medicine Dr. O'Reilly was appointed anatomist to this commission. But almost immediately after the visiting Frenchmen had entered upon their research work they were prostrated by typhoid fever and their task was thus brought to a quick termination.

In 1848 Dr. O'Reilly was one of the Dublin students who, enthused by the French revolution, sought to arouse the Irish patriots and induce them to seek the independence of their land. He accordingly abandoned his studies to enter upon this task but after a time recognized the hopelessness of gaining sufficient strength to press the cause. Accordingly he resumed his studies and was graduated from the College of Surgeons of London in 1849.

Soon after the completion of his course Dr. O'Reilly sought the opportunities of the new world. When in midocean cholera developed on shipboard and six

persons died within eight hours after the appearance of the disease and within ten days one hundred and twenty-five of the steerage passengers had been attacked. Dr. O'Reilly immediately put his professional knowledge to use in saving the lives of his fellow passengers and his work was of untold value. As the ship entered the gulf stream the sickness ceased as suddenly as it had broken out and there was not a case of cholera on board when the vessel reached New York harbor. In appreciation of the service which he had rendered Dr. O'Reilly's fellow passengers presented him with a well filled purse and a most earnest and sincere address of thanks, while the newspapers made prominent mention of what he had done. This would have served as a splendid introduction had he desired to engage in the practice of his profession in New York, but he had already determined to come to the west where one of his relatives, Count Alexander O'Reilly, had previously been governor under Spanish rule when all this section of the country was known as Louisiana. Dr. O'Reilly continued his travels to St. Louis and here entered upon the practice of medicine, in which he continued for many years. His practice was unsurpassed in volume and importance by that of any physician of the Mississippi valley and throughout the entire period of his residence in St. Louis he kept in close touch with the most advanced thought and progressive methods in connection with the practice of both medicine and surgery. He was well known through his contributions to medical literature, many of which attracted wide attention, including an article entitled "Beneficial Influence of Tobacco as an Antidote for Strychnine Poisoning," and another "The Influence of Rest and Recreation as a Cure for Nervous Prostration."

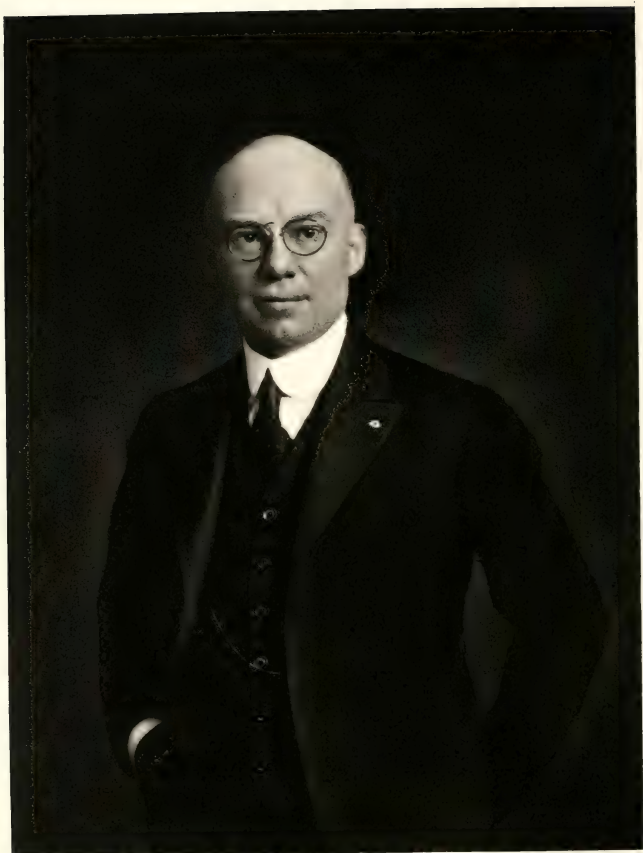
When the Civil war was in progress Dr. O'Reilly offered his services to the government and was employed on many important missions, being associated with such men as Generals Lyon, Fremont, Frank P. Blair and William McKee. He was active in organizing the Seventh Missouri Volunteers and was offered a commission as brigadier general by President Lincoln, but could not accept. Through this troublous period he served as a member of the committee of public safety. He was keenly interested in local politics and several times was offered an appointive office but continuously refused to serve in political positions. He was also tendered positions in the various medical schools of the city but these, too, he declined, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his private practice which was most extensive and of a most important character.

Dr. O'Reilly was married twice and at his death left three sons, two born of his first marriage: Andrew J. and Thomas W.; while the son of his second marriage is James Archer O'Reilly.

Dr. O'Reilly was intensely American but never forgot the land of his birth, and was a most active worker for home rule for Ireland and numbered among his personal friends such Irish leaders and patriots as Parnell, Dillon, Davitt, T. P. O'Connor and others keenly interested in the Irish cause or the cause of freedom in any land. While residing in St. Louis, Dr. O'Reilly did valuable service for the city in connection with the development of its park system. Almost immediately after the close of the Civil war he began agitating the establishment of a series of public parks in St. Louis and being an intimate friend of Henry Shaw he used his influence to have him donate to the city Tower Grove Park. He was one of the first commissioners appointed to lay out Forest Park and was on the first board of directors of the Free Library upon which he

served for nearly six years. He did valuable work in these connections, his activities being at all times characterized by the same zeal and high sense of duty that marked his conduct in all the varied activities of his long, honorable and distinguished career. One of his marked characteristics was his benevolence and helpfulness to those who needed assistance. His home was ever open to the poor and unhappy and they were sure of a hearty welcome, kindly advice and assistance of a most substantial character. A man of the highest scholarly attainments he never lost the common touch but was constantly seeking to do good to those less fortunate. His ability, however, brought him the friendship and close companionship of some of the brightest minds of this and foreign lands and association with him always meant expansion and elevation.





Ed. H. Arnold

E. R. Hensel



R. HENSEL is the president and treasurer of the E. R. Hensel Steel & Copper Company, one of the extensive commercial interests of St. Louis and an analysis of his career indicates the fact that throughout his life laudable ambition has been supplemented by firm determination, unabating energy and industry that never flags. These qualities have brought him to a point of leadership in his chosen field of labor and the story of his progress is an interesting one. He was born at Lawn Ridge, Marshall county, Illinois, December 8, 1873, his parents being Charles A. and Mary E. (Fendrick) Hensel, both of whom are natives of Germany. The father came to America with his parents in 1856, when but nine years of age, the family home being established at Lawn Ridge, where Charles A. Hensel was reared and educated. He afterward took up the business of farming and stock raising, a pursuit that he has since successfully followed, being now one of the influential and prosperous residents of St. Louis county, Missouri, enjoying the high respect and esteem of all who know him. His wife came to America with an uncle in 1856, when but seven years of age, both of her parents having passed away a short time before. She acquired a public school education while spending her girlhood days in Illinois and eventually gave her hand in marriage to Charles A. Hensel. To them were born three children, of whom one daughter has departed this life.

E. R. Hensel, the only son, attended the country schools at Hoopeston, Illinois, and later became a student in Greer College, where he spent four years in preparatory work, after which he studied law at Newton, Kansas, under the direct supervision of Judge J. W. Ady who was then assistant district attorney for the seventh judicial district of Kansas. His financial resources did not justify a continuance of his studies and after devoting about two years to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence he was obliged to resort to some activity that would yield him a livelihood.

On the 5th of July, 1895, Mr. Hensel came to St. Louis and secured a position with Thomas W. Freeman as bookkeeper and stenographer. Mr. Freeman was engaged in the steel brokerage business which at that time was a very indefinite line. Five months later Walter C. Freeman became a partner with Thomas W. Freeman, the firm being then known as Freeman Brothers. In 1898 Thomas W. Freeman passed away and Mr. Hensel was admitted to a partnership by Walter C. Freeman and the business was conducted under a partnership arrangement as Freeman & Company until 1908, when Mr. Hensel purchased his partner's interest and became sole owner, continuing the business under his own name. On March 3, 1911, he incorporated his interests under the style of the E. R. Hensel Steel & Copper Company and became president and treasurer, since

which time he had filled both offices. In the intervening period he has developed the largest and most successful business of the kind in the west. His carefully formulated plans, his enterprise and determination have brought results most gratifying and his trade connections now cover a very extensive territory.

On the 15th of October, 1919, Mr. Hensel was married to Miss Byrd E. Cross, a native of Duquoin, Illinois, and a daughter of James E. and Mary E. Cross.

In his political views Mr. Hensel is a republican and fraternally is a Mason, belonging to Cosmos Lodge, No. 282, A. F. & A. M. and to various Masonic bodies, including the Knights Templar Commandery, the Consistory and the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Sunset Hill Country Club, the River-view Club, the Algonquin Country Club, the Missouri Athletic Association and the Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to the Presbyterian church, putting forth effective effort to maintain its work and extend its influence. He is one of the strong forces in St. Louis business circles—strong in his ability to plan and perform, strong in his honor and his good name. Dependent upon his own resources from early manhood he has steadily advanced along a road that he has carved out through industry and determination and today ranks with the prosperous citizens of St. Louis, wearing worthily the proud American title of "a self-made man."





Ray E. Pickrel

Ray E. Pickrel



RAY E. PICKREL is the president of the Pickrel Walnut Company and is identified with various other important business enterprises which are an indication of his forcefulness and resourcefulness as a business man. He was born near Galesburg, in Knox county, Illinois, July 9, 1883, but for a number of years has been a resident of St. Louis and has made steady progress in connection with the commercial and industrial development of the city.

Mr. Pickrel spent his youthful days, however, in Illinois. His parents were John U. and Anise (Strong) Pickrel, the former a native of Illinois, while the latter was born in Iowa. They were married in Knoxville, Illinois, in 1867, and became the parents of four sons and two daughters, of whom Ray E. is the youngest child. The father was engaged in farming and stock raising throughout his entire life and passed away in 1912.

Ray E. Pickrel obtained a public school education and also attended Brown's Business College of Galesburg, Illinois, after which he started out for himself when twenty years of age. He occupied various positions, each one bringing him a broader experience and wider knowledge concerning business conditions and methods, and thus step by step he advanced until in 1912 he organized the Pickrel Walnut Company of which he became president. His efforts and activities have been still further extended and he is now also the president of the Pickrel Veneer Company of New Albany, Indiana, the vice president of the First Joint Stock Land Bank of Chicago, vice president of the Edgar R. Somes Furniture Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and vice president and one of the directors of the Walnut Export Sales Company of Chicago. At the plant of the Pickrel Walnut Company in St. Louis, during the war period, all kinds of rifle and machine gun stock blanks were made for the United States government. Mr. Pickrel has closely studied every phase of the various business interests with which he is connected and is a most progressive man whose initiative spirit has manifested itself in original and practical plans for the development and successful conduct of these enterprises.

In Burlington, Iowa, in November, 1905, Mr. Pickrel was married to Miss Mabel Bowden, a daughter of William Bowden, a large coal operator. They have become parents of two children: Lucille and Helen Rae.

In his political views Mr. Pickrel is a republican and he is identified with various organizations, including the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, the St. Louis Art League, the National Hardwood Lumber Club, the Export Lumber Association, the Sunset Hill Country Club, the Midland Valley Country Club, the St. Louis Club and the Missouri Athletic Association. All these indicate the nature of his interests and activities outside of business. No good work

done in the name of charity or religion seeks his aid in vain, yet his benevolence is of a most unostentatious character. In fact Mr. Pickrel avoids display of every kind and it is public record rather than his own statement that shows him to be the largest exclusive walnut lumber dealer and manufacturer of accessories of this character in the world, making shipments to all points of the globe.





Dr. Hugo Summa

Hugo Summa, M.D.



AMONG those whose record of good accomplished and of success attained in the practice of medicine reflects credit and honor upon the profession in the state of Missouri was Dr. Hugo Summa, a well known physician and surgeon of St. Louis, who won distinction as a diagnostician and educator as well as general practitioner. He was born in Oettingen, Bavaria, Germany, December 17, 1859, and passed away in St. Louis, December 15, 1917. His parents were Ulrich and Frances (Schreiber) Summa and the father was a counsellor at law of the Bavarian court. Hugo Summa became a student at Freiburg and was graduated from the Munich University, so that he won the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Medicine before coming to the new world in 1885. He also saw military service in Germany and was a surgeon in the army there.

After coming to America Dr. Summa located in St. Louis, where his ability won him almost immediate recognition. In 1887 he became a professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and later was one of the founders of the Marion Sims College. His writings include "Pathogenesis of Gall-Stones," St. Louis Medical Review, December 8, 1900; "The Pseudo-Parasitism of Diptera in Man, or Myiosis," St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal, April, May, June, 1889; "Ueber Degenerative Veränderungen im Rückenmark bei Chronischer Lungenschwindsucht," Freiburg in Baden, Buchdruckerei Hch. Epstein, 1891; "The Influence of Medicine on Human Culture," Medical Mirror, January, 1890; "Typhoid Fever and the Soil," Medical Fortnightly, February 1, 1893; "On Xerostomia," The Alienist and Neurologist, April, 1890. Moreover, he was one of the best known diagnosticians in the profession and was an eminent teacher. His pronounced ability was recognized not only throughout St. Louis but throughout Missouri and other states and his opinions were largely accepted as authority by his fellow representatives of the medical profession.

On the 1st of June, 1887, Dr. Summa married Miss Hansi Rooch, a daughter of Dr. August Rooch, a prominent physician who saw much service in the Civil war. Dr. and Mrs. Summa became the parents of two daughters, Edna Lillian and Irma. Mrs. Summa is a most loving and devoted mother and was a capable helpmate to her husband. The companionship between them was most close, their mutual love and confidence increasing as the years passed by. Mrs. Summa's interest always centered in her home and she has found her greatest happiness in providing for the welfare and comfort of her husband and children.

Dr. Summa was socialistic in his views and did not ally himself with any particular political party. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and member of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He loved learning and studying and was a great collector of books, having one of the largest libraries in the city along the

line of his profession. A love of art and music were also among his salient characteristics and he developed his artistic talent to such a degree that he could illustrate his lectures with his own pencil sketches. He was also a fine cello player and an excellent linguist, speaking seven different languages and having great familiarity with Greek and Latin. This is but the brief outline of his career and for those characteristics which show the real nature of the man we turn to the memorial written by Dr. Willard Bartlett, who had been his pupil and who prepared the article for the Journal of the Missouri State Medical Association. It reads in part as follows: "The shadows of the winter afternoon were lengthening December 15, 1917, when Hugo Summa passed quietly into the sleep which is endless. Had he lived but two more days he would have completed an all too short life of fifty-eight years. Born in lazy-going Bavaria, land of rugged, wholesome music and art-loving people, he never could get the Prussian point of view. Soon after the completion of his medical studies at Munich and Freiburg he came to America in the fall of 1885. No time was lost, a matter of moment in this present crisis, in becoming an American citizen—not a mere formality with him as is well known to all who ever heard him discuss the kaiser. Always intensely patriotic he never failed to manifest his sympathy for the kindly people with whom he had been reared in what he considered their betrayal by the bland, northern neighbor. . . . Dr. Summa's widespread influence on the medical profession of this and neighboring states began in 1887, when he joined the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, thus associating himself with Louis Bauer, Augustus C. Bernays and other brilliant minds of that time. Four years later he went over with others to the Marion Sims College of Medicine, when in 1892 the writer first had the privilege of listening to the brilliant young teacher of pathology and internal medicine. I am not alone in saying that I never knew his equal as a 'schoolmaster'; he possessed that rare ability to impart what he himself knew, to make it easily understandable, and to emphasize the salient features of it in a manner not to be forgotten.

"As long ago as 1893 he extended to a few of us during vacations the privileges of a perfectly appointed diagnostic laboratory. It was here that our well remembered Jesse G. Meyer began the development which made him so thoughtful and skilled a diagnostician. None of those favored ones will ever forget how Dr. Summa utterly forgot the commercial side of medicine in giving unlimited time to an interesting case, or one which baffled solution, while the crowded waiting room overflowed into adjoining halls and entryways; all of this at a time when the laboratory was a rare adjunct to private practice in the middle west.

"For several years in the nineties he served as city pathologist here with no other recompense than that which comes from a sense of having lived up to one's ideals. Those who frequented the old city hospital dead-house in those days had vividly impressed on them the true value of morbid anatomy to one who hopes for an understanding of pathology and its interpretation into terms of clinical medicine. How well remembered is his favorite aphorism at the autopsy table, 'The diagnoses fall like ripe fruit into the lap of him who is really versed in pathology and pathologic anatomy.'

"Dr. Summa remained with the St. Louis University Medical School as professor of internal medicine until 1910, by which time he found himself unable to do what he considered his duty by his teaching as well as by a consulting

practice which embraced all the neighboring states and some of those more remote in the west, south and southwest. No sketch of his medical life can be termed at all complete which does not touch on the peculiar fascination which he exerted over his patients. It must have been the result of the confidence which he inspired in his clinical ability, for he was seldom gentle in his manner toward them, being, I might better say, masterful at all times, even now and then approaching the tyrannical as nearly as was possible to a thoroughly kind-hearted man.

"He was a constant student, a logical thinker, a close observer and given to processes of deduction which led almost unerringly to results that were sometimes startling. He greatly revered the diagnostic ability of von Leyden, who, he was fond of saying, seemed to look through the human body as though it were made of glass! Surely more than one of his hearers must often have thought this really distinguished compliment applicable to Summa as well."

Among the leading characteristics of Dr. Summa were a courage and a hopefulness that always inspired the patient and, continues his biographer, "on matter how serious the condition, nor how hopeless the eventual outcome, the patient, after he had seen Dr. Summa, never failed to take a new hold on himself and a firmer grasp on the slender thread of life. This was carried so far that those not fully informed of the situation might have thought the Doctor sometimes in error as to a prognosis. But this could have been rarely the case, in view of his highly scientific attainments, and especially when one considers that he always laid particular stress in his medical teaching on the value of the prognosis, saying that it alone proved, as far as the laity are concerned at least, the correctness of a man's reasoning.

"He was of a particularly sensitive disposition; in fact, one might be justified in saying that he was almost abnormal in this particular. I am sure that this led to the fact that the innate kind nature of the man did not always appear on the surface and that his goodness of heart was known and understood only by those who knew him well. In his earlier teaching years this quality of sensitiveness led him to be unusually careful of the English language. He never delivered one of his medical lectures at this time without first having his devoted wife hear and criticize diction and delivery. All who have conversed with him will remember that a very pleasant foreign accent rather emphasized than obscured the exquisite choice of English which he usually made. It was only under stress of excitement that the idioms of his mother tongue, now and then, came to the surface. His devotion to the highest possible ideals of thought and practice was an everyday matter to his intimate friends. . . . His great interest in younger medical men was a matter of common knowledge fifteen to twenty years ago. A little group of us, his disciples of that day, used to meet at his residence one evening in the week and there were permitted that intimate association with him which a few men will treasure as one of the choicest and most valuable recollections of their medical careers. I do not believe the men of our generation knew Dr. Summa as he was at that time, before his ill health began and when he still had some time which he could call his own. I could relate a number of his benefactions, if I thought a recital of them had even been intended for the public gaze. One of them, however, must not be omitted. A young man had just finished several years of post-graduate work in German universities and upon his

return to St. Louis was strongly advised by his former teacher to engage in a limited specialty. On his replying that he would certainly starve if he tried it the Doctor assured him, in no unmistakable manner, that he would not want for three meals a day as long as the Summa home remained open. There is no mistaking the impulses of a heart which is situated very near the pocketbook.

"It may surprise many of his colleagues to learn that Dr. Summa enjoyed a number of diverse non-medical interests. He was a music lover and indeed a musician of no mean ability. He played the cello extremely well for an amateur and for many years conducted a string quartet at his residence where we, his next-door neighbors, learned to know Beethoven and the other classical composers through the enjoyment of frequent and delightful rehearsals. He was an absolutely regular attendant with his family at the symphony concerts. As far as I knew he never missed a performance of grand opera given in St. Louis or in any other city where he happened to be at the time. His musical library formed a rather considerable part of an enormous private collection of books which he accumulated during his active years. He was a very ardent admirer of oil paintings and gathered quite an interesting although not a very large collection. His interest in this direction was not for the impressionist, the cubist or the other fin-de-siecle creations of doubtful value, but he loved what was standard and of his own generation. For many years he had been a stamp enthusiast, and only a few days before his death had rearranged what I believe to be one of the largest local collections. It is too bad that he could not have given more time to a pursuit in which he delighted, viz.: rustic life on his estate at Arcadia, Missouri. It may be that the outdoor, carefree existence to which he had planned to retire might have prolonged his days had it been judiciously mixed with the professional cares of recent years."

His pronounced ability placed him in a position of prominence and his name is honored and his memory revered by all who were associated with him during an active and useful life.



Charles M Hurst

Charles M. Hurst



HARLES M. HURST, president and founder of the Hurst Automatic Switch & Signal Company of St. Louis, has through the development of this business made valuable contribution to the world's work. The story of his life is an interesting one. He was born near Rockport, Atchison county, Missouri, March 16, 1869, and is a son of Elliott S. Hurst, a native of Ohio and a descendant of one of the old families of that state. The grandfather, James Hurst, was a veteran of the War of 1812 and also of the Mexican war. He established his home at St. Joseph, Missouri, in pioneer times and there became a successful farmer. He was a bricklayer by trade and erected the first two brick dwellings in St. Joseph for a Dr. Leech. He later removed to Atchison county, Missouri, prior to the admission of the state into the Union and settled near the river, but his property was afterward carried away by a change in the river course. He then removed to a place further in the interior of the county and at the last named maintained his residence until called to his final rest at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. The mother of Charles M. Hurst bore the maiden name of America Needles. She was a native of Ohio and a representative of one of the old families of that state of English descent. Her parents removed to Missouri, settling in Atchison county, and her father and a companion were the first two white men to locate in that district. The daughter, Mrs. Hurst, was reared on the frontier and during her childhood days had no playmates save the Indians. She learned to speak the Indian language fluently and later became an interpreter at Washington, D. C., for the United States government, making the trips to the capital with her mother by boat and stage and while there she taught government officials the Indian language. The death of Mrs. Elliott S. Hurst occurred in 1901, while Mr. Hurst passed away in 1909 at the age of seventy-four years. He had been a successful stock raiser and farmer and he was also a Civil war veteran. To Mr. and Mrs. Elliott S. Hurst there were born seven children, three sons and four daughters, six of whom are living.

Charles M. Hurst was the fourth child of the family and was educated in the country schools of Atchison county and also attended a graded school at Rockport, Missouri. He afterward pursued a course through the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pennsylvania, thus studying engineering, and he subsequently took a special engineering course in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston. In early life he learned the machinist's trade, working in the shops of various railroads and for the past thirty-two years he has been connected with various railroads throughout the United States. He was associated with the late E. H. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific, with which road Mr. Hurst is still connected as a consulting civil engineer, and

is also called by many other roads in consultation. He has served as chief of construction and has laid out much of the reconstruction of the Union Pacific and its feeder lines. He rebuilt the line and made all the new surveys from Omaha, Nebraska, to Ogden, Utah, and by his carefully made plans saved to the company over two million eight hundred thousand dollars and obviated the necessity of building a million-dollar bridge.

On the 24th of November, 1901, Mr. Hurst was married in Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Lula Bearden, a native of Piedmont, Wayne county, Missouri, and a daughter of James and Mary E. (Bradley) Bearden, who were representatives of pioneer families of Wayne county. Mr. and Mrs. Hurst have become the parents of two children, but one has passed away. The son, Furman Hurst, was born in St. Louis, September 22, 1910.

Politically Mr. Hurst is an earnest republican, thoroughly informed concerning the vital questions and issues of the day. As a Mason he belongs to Mount Moriah Lodge No. 40, A. F. & A. M., and to Bellefontaine Chapter No. 25, R. A. M., and he is also identified with the Elks Lodge No. 609 at Rawlins, Wyoming. He is a member of the American Railway Engineers and of the St. Louis Railroad Men's Club. He has been the promoter of the Hurst system whereby all railroads are protected by an automatic mechanical device that precludes the possibility of open, misplaced or defective railroad switches, which are operated by the weight of the train as it passes over the trips and are adapted for use on all steam and electric railroads, thus promoting absolute safety for the traveling public. His long experience as a railroad builder and consulting engineer led to the recognition of the need in this direction and his mechanical ingenuity was set to work to meet this need. The result of his study and investigation was the development of the Hurst system of mechanical automatic switches and signals, train controls and train stops. The engineer can operate all railroad switches from his moving train, crossing from one main line to another. He can open the switch to enter all side tracks and does not have to stop his train and wait for the brakeman to open and close the switches. When trains are using any switch the switch cannot be changed under traffic, as it is positively interlocked. Moreover, the system prevents running through railroad switches and destruction of switch points. No train leaving a side track can leave a switch open, as all trains automatically set the switch for the main line before using. Anyone operating a switch in front of a high speed train could not cause a disaster, as this mechanical system would automatically adjust the switch back to the main line and the train would meet with no accident. At the convention of the Order of Railroad Conductors held at St. Louis during May, 1919, the entire delegation signed a petition addressed to Walker Hines, Director General of Railroads, endorsing the Hurst system and requested that they be ordered installed on all railroads under his direction and a photographic copy of the petition was forwarded to congressmen of each district of the United States of America and Dominion of Canada with the request that a law be passed compelling all roads to install this system. The value of the device which Mr. Hurst has perfected cannot be overestimated and in this connection there is being built up an industry of large proportions.

The record of Mr. Hurst is one of notable achievement and success. Starting out in life in a humble capacity he has advanced steadily, his powers constantly

expanding, his opportunities constantly broadening. All opportunities have been to him a call to action and for many years he has been most prominently known in railroad circles throughout the country.





Frederick E. Fausch

Frederick Emil Bausch



FREDERICK EMIL BAUSCH, resident manager of the Hooven, Owens, Rentschler Company of Hamilton, Ohio, builders of Hamilton Corliss engines, sugar mills, etc., and manager of the Terry Steam Turbine Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Griscom-Russell Company of Massillon, Ohio, was born in Mannheim, Germany, January 8, 1871, son of Bernhard and Emilie Bender Bausch.

In June, 1871, when he was six months of age, his parents came to the United States, settling in St. Louis. The father was a chemist of renown who passed away in 1877. The mother survives, having taught for twenty-nine years in the St. Louis public schools and at present, at the age of seventy-seven years, is very active in a business enterprise established by her son in 1893. They have a family of four children: Oscar, who is sales manager with Meyer Brothers Drug Company; Emily, a well known landscape painter and wife of Emil Summa; Frederick E. of this review; and Adolf, who is superintendent of the Frederick E. Bausch Fire Clay Works.

Frederick E. Bausch attended the St. Louis public schools, passing through consecutive grades to the high school and afterward attended the Washington University, from which he was graduated in 1892 with the degree of Electrical Engineer. Immediately afterward he taught in the Manual Training School of St. Louis and at night in the Polytechnic night school until 1895. The following year 1895-1896 he took post-graduate work at Cornell University, where the degree of Master of Mechanical Engineering (M. M. E.) was conferred upon him.

His first work in the engineering field was that of assistant to the chief engineer of the Bell Telephone Company and in 1897 he became assistant chief engineer at the Missouri Edison Electric Company, now the Union Electric Light & Power Company, St. Louis. From 1900 to 1901 he was appointed chief engineer of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company at Crystal City, Missouri. From 1901 to the present—for twenty years—he has been district manager of the Hooven, Owens, Rentschler Company of Hamilton, Ohio, builders of Hamilton Corliss engines, uniflow and poppet valve engines, sugar mills, marine engines, etc. In this connection he has supervision over the trade that extends throughout Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas, part of Tennessee and Kentucky and Southern Illinois. He is likewise manager of the Terry Steam Turbine Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Griscom-Russell Company of Massillon, Ohio.

In addition to the machinery connections above listed Mr. Bausch is proprietor of one of the most modern fire clay plants in St. Louis county, designed and equipped with labor saving devices of all kinds, specializing in the mining and grinding of fire clays. He also owns a crucible clay plant at Kaolin, Illinois,

and a china clay plant in southern Missouri. It is of interest to note that Mr. Bausch's mother is active manager of his fire clay plant in St. Louis county and is never so happy as when the day's mail brings the customer's instructions for more clay.

Mr. Bausch is a member of the Protestant church. Politically he is a republican with liberal tendencies. He belongs to no lodges but is identified with the City Club, the Missouri Athletic Association, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the local Engineers' Club. During the war period he was greatly interested in various activities for the support of the government and the soldiers in the field. He was a captain in the United War Work campaign and his organization was one of three to win a prize for efficient work in securing the largest number of subscriptions. That Mr. Bausch is an excellent salesman is manifested in the fact that he accomplishes splendid results when he goes out into the field in connection with his business. He easily inspires and wins confidence and today enjoys wide trade connections. At all times he keeps abreast with the spirit of the age and is actuated by progressiveness in everything that he undertakes. He is a lover of literature, art and music and all those things which have cultural value in life, while at the same time he is most practical and enterprising in his business affairs and is accomplishing splendid results in the management of important interests.





J. C. Simon

Frederick Casimir Simon, M.D.



DR. FREDERICK CASIMIR SIMON, who in the practice of his profession is confining his attention to the treatment of diseases of the ear, nose and throat, with offices in the Arcade building in St. Louis, is a native son of the city in which he yet makes his home, his birth having occurred at the southeast corner of Sixteenth and O'Fallon streets on the 7th of January, 1875. His father, the late William Simon, was a native of Germany and came to America when a lad of fifteen years while subsequently he brought his parents to the new world. William Simon arrived in the latter part of the '40s and made his way direct to St. Louis where he resided until his death, which occurred July 12, 1914, when he had reached the age of seventy-two years. He had long engaged in the grocery trade and was very successful in his merchandising efforts. He married Rebecca Bammann, who was born in Germany and arrived in St. Louis when a young maiden of eighteen years. They were married in St. Louis and to them were born four children, three sons and a daughter, all of whom are living. The mother, however, passed away in this city June 15, 1912, at the age of seventy years.

Dr. Simon, the youngest of the family, was educated in public and private schools, attending the Toensfeldt's Educational Institute, after which he entered the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and was there graduated in 1896 with the Ph. G. degree. He next took up the study of medicine and completed his course in the St. Louis Medical College in 1899, being graduated with the M. D. degree. In the same year he was appointed a junior interne in the St. Louis City Hospital, which position he occupied for a year and then entered upon the general practice of medicine, in which he continued for six years. On the expiration of that period he went abroad for post-graduate work in Berlin and Vienna, specializing on diseases of the ear, nose and throat. Following his return to St. Louis he confined his attention to these branches of practice and has attained notable success in his chosen field. In 1917 he attended the University of Pennsylvania for post-graduate work and throughout his entire career has remained a close student of the profession, keeping in touch with the trend of modern professional thought and progress and manifesting the utmost conscientiousness in the performance of his duties. He belongs to the St. Louis Medical Society, the Medical Society City Hospital Alumni Association, the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association, and is also a member of the Air Service Medical Association of the United States. He likewise has membership in the Nu Sigma Nu, a medical fraternity, and he is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the St. Louis Ear, Nose & Throat Club and now treasurer of the St. Louis Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat Infirmary, and also treasurer of the St. Louis Medical Society. He has been the

secretary and also the president of the Alumni Association of the Washington University Medical School and he formerly held both offices in connection with the Medical Society of the City Hospital Alumni. He was second vice president of the St. Louis Medical Association in 1920. He enjoys the high regard of his professional colleagues and contemporaries because of his close conformity to the highest standards and ethics of his chosen calling.

During the World war Dr. Simon was one of the first to volunteer his services, beginning September 18, 1917, with rank of captain. His early duties were those of medical member of the examining board of the aviation section at St. Louis. Later he was sent to Mineola, Long Island, New York, for special research work in the aviation section. In June, 1918, he was sent to Hampton, Virginia, for duty as flight surgeon of Langley Field, being the first flight surgeon this flying field ever had. His duty as flight surgeon was to keep the flier mentally and physically fit for flying duty. This necessitated frequent and regular flights in order to study the various conditions the aviator had to undergo while doing stunt work and altitude flying. In the fall of 1918 he was flight surgeon at Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Florida, where he continued until the termination of his service, January 13, 1919. At the present time he is major in the Medical Reserve Corps.

On the 24th of May, 1918, in St. Louis, Dr. Simon was married to Miss Clara Sorber, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Mrs. Augusta Sorber and the late Carl Sorber, representatives of one of the old families of this city. To Dr. and Mrs. Simon has been born a daughter, Rebecca Andrew, whose birth occurred in St. Louis, September 5, 1919. The family residence is at No. 3523 University street. Dr. Simon is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M. He has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, belonging to Missouri Consistory, and he is also identified with Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine and the Alhambra Grotto. He is likewise a member of Lloyd B. Boutwell Post, No. 136, of the American Legion. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association and in politics maintains an independent course, supporting those measures that he deems of advantage to the city and country. All interests, however, are made subservient to his devotion to his profession and as the years have passed he has built up an extensive practice. At the present time he is serving on the staff of the St. Louis City Hospital, the Deaconess Hospital and St. Anthony Hospital as oto-rhino-laryngologist and is instructor on diseases of the ear, nose and throat in the St. Louis University. Thus he performs additional duties to his private practice, which is extensive and of an important character, his patients including many of the most prominent and influential residents of St. Louis.



W. Berkowitz

William J. Berkowitz



WHEN the history of Kansas City is finally recorded in the annals of time and the achievements of its great men, its builders, are set forth in brilliant accents there will be one name that will stand out prominently among those who have contributed their energies and abilities to make this city the great metropolis that it is, and that name is William J. Berkowitz." Thus wrote one of the local papers when William J. Berkowitz passed on into the larger life. His position among his fellowmen was due to the ability and enterprise which he manifested in business but more than that to the helpful part which he took in promoting all those interests which are of value in community life, which contribute to the uplift of one's fellowmen and to the up-building of the commonwealth. "Not the good that comes to us, but the good that comes to the world through us, is the measure of our success," wrote a modern philosopher; and it is by this standard that William J. Berkowitz is judged. The earliest recollection of one who knew him throughout his entire life was that of a chubby little ruddy-faced fellow with curls dropping to his shoulders, a child full of life, love and laughter. He was the sixth of the seven children born to Louis and Henrietta Berkowitz, his birth occurring in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1860. His parents were of that sturdy pioneer class who under the stress of trying circumstances ventured to break away from eastern Germany (Silesia) in 1847 to seek freedom from galling religious restrictions and obtain the larger economic possibilities of the new world. Shortly after their marriage they sailed for America and their hardships aboard a sailboat were often recounted to the wonder of their children, upon whom they made a deep impression. After a few years of stanch struggling with the difficulties of getting a foothold in Philadelphia, where some of their friends and relatives had settled, they crossed the Allegheny mountains to the border town of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and there the family was reared. The father, who first engaged in peddling goods, became with the passing years a well-to-do man through the exercise of his native talents and the improvement of his opportunities. He became identified with the real estate business in Pittsburgh and there erected many houses which he sold to employes of the Carnegie steel plant, making the sales on the installment plan. His last days were spent in Kansas City where he passed away in 1893, when seventy-three years of age, while his wife's death occurred many years previous. In their family were five sons, all of whom sought and obtained superior educations. The surviving members of the family are: Dr. Henry Berkowitz, now of Philadelphia, but formerly rabbi in charge of B'nai Jehudah congregation in Kansas City; and Mr. Maurice Berkowitz, who is president of the Waxide Paper Company of Kansas City.

When William J. Berkowitz was a mere schoolboy he began to serve. A Dr.

Rex of Pittsburgh took a fancy to him and drove him about when making his calls, kept him in his office, trained him to keep his records and to "keep office." This constituted vacation work for Mr. Berkowitz during several summers. Denied the opportunities of schooling abroad his parents were eager to give their children every opportunity and denied themselves many pleasures to insure this ambition. Theirs were the first of the Jewish children to attend and graduate from the Central high school of Pittsburgh. After the mother's long illness and untimely death in 1875, the family removed to Coshocton, Ohio, where the elder boys had established a store, and there W. J. Berkowitz earned his spurs as a successful merchant. Ambitious to continue his studies he became a diligent student and formed a little reading club of which Joseph Marsh, now president of the Standard Underground Cable Company of Pittsburgh, was a member, together with Miss Rose Ingraham, who afterward became Mrs. Marsh. The members of this little organization were mutually helpful in advancing their knowledge of cultural subjects. Mr. Marsh had gone to Coshocton from a farm and taken a position in a grocery store. His education had been very limited, but W. J. Berkowitz inspired and instructed him. After Mr. Marsh had saved enough from his earnings he went to Pittsburgh and took a course at Duff's Business College and in turn taught his friend, Mr. Berkowitz, by the correspondence method, his daily lessons in stenography and bookkeeping. On the basis of this instruction the latter broke away from Coshocton and settled in Kansas City in 1884, here securing a position in the office of Lathrop, Smith & Morrow. His ambition was to qualify for admission to the bar and to this end he studied at night and clerked over week-ends to add to his funds. It was at the persuasion of his brother, Rabbi Berkowitz, that he relinquished these tasks, which were altogether too severe a physical strain upon him, the effects of which were unquestionably felt by him in later life. At this time he had been backing his younger brother Maurice in the printing business, they having entered into a partnership from which developed the important enterprise known as The Berkowitz Envelope Company. It was in 1886 that a partnership was formed and a little printing establishment opened in the rear room at No. 23 East Sixth street. Maurice Berkowitz was the practical printer of the firm, having learned the trade in early manhood. William J. Berkowitz became the business solicitor and made trips to the various parts of the city on schedule time, visiting each customer not only on a certain day of each week but also at a certain hour. He was a keen judge of human nature and found it easy to handle men and to satisfy his patrons. The first printing press used by the Berkowitz brothers was operated by foot power. Steadily their patronage increased and in 1890 they began the manufacture of envelopes, which proved a profitable undertaking. In fact their business in that direction increased with such rapidity that they gradually withdrew from the printing business. Several years ago Maurice Berkowitz retired from the firm, after which the business was carried on by William J. Berkowitz and his two sons. The gradual development of their trade called for more commodious quarters and from time to time and at different periods they were located at 1016 Grand avenue, at 1920-24 Main street, at 1918-20 Wyandotte street and ultimately at Twentieth and Tracy streets. The business is still conducted and the firm now occupies the fifth floor of the Traders building, while the product of the company reaches every state

in the Union. They did a vast amount of work for the government during the World war, furnishing supplies to General Pershing at headquarters in France.

On February 7, 1888, W. J. Berkowitz was married to Miss Emilie Block, a daughter of Simon Block, who later moved to Kansas City, and they became parents of two sons and a daughter: E. Bertram, who was born in 1889 and is now president of the Berkowitz Envelope Company; Estelle, the wife of Irving Hirsch, of Kansas City; and Walter J., who was born in 1892 and was graduated from Harvard University in 1914. He served with the rank of first lieutenant in the World war, and is the secretary and treasurer of the Berkowitz Envelope Company. The eldest son, E. Bertram, was in charge of the envelope plant during the war. He is a graduate of the Manual Training high school, where he took a post-graduate course in engineering.

All those things which are of cultural value in life were keenly appreciated and cultivated by Mr. Berkowitz. He was greatly interested in the advancement of musical education in the city and his cooperation was given to every plan for the uplift of the individual and the betterment of the community at large. He acted as chairman of the committee on technical education of the Manufacturers & Merchants Association, was one of the directors of the Employers Association, was president of the University Extension lectures held at Grand Avenue Temple during a period of five years and gave much time and energy to the promotion of the projects which the organization supported. He was a man of the broadest philanthropic spirit and was an active promoter of much benevolent and charitable work, while his name was also closely linked with religious and civic affairs. One of the most definitely beneficial activities in the life of William J. Berkowitz was that in which, in 1906, he federated all of the Jewish charities of Kansas City. At that time there were a number of organizations planned to aid the unfortunate, each duplicating the efforts of the other, with very little result attained in proportion to the amount of time, energy and money expended. It was Mr. Berkowitz who conceived the plan of uniting these into a great organization which would do away with this duplication of effort and his work resulted in the systemization of these charities and improving their method of aiding the poor. He served as president of the society for five years, when he was succeeded by Alfred Benjamin. As the result of his labors the greatest possible good was accomplished for the benefit of those who needed assistance and most generous response was made to his call for aid for the unfortunate. The story of his activities for the benefit of his fellowmen was splendidly told by the press of Kansas City when he passed away at La Jolla, California, February 4, 1920. The Kansas City Jewish Chronicle wrote: "The life of William J. Berkowitz is a bright page in the history of our city. His active participation in all affairs for the general good, his public spirit, the high offices which he held, the leadership which he displayed, all combined to make him one of the marked men of our city, not only within our Jewish community, but also in the larger community of our city and throughout all the states of the Union. He was an indefatigable worker for all that is best and noblest and truest. The memory of the services he gave to the community will be secure from the withering touch of time. In his office as president of the United Jewish Charities as well as in all the other relations of life he was a man of lofty ideals and tireless activity. His administration as president of our

charities laid the foundation of the great and beneficent organization which we now have. His progressiveness in this office made it possible for our local organization to become one of the first Jewish charities in the country to federate all the Jewish philanthropies under one head. When William J. Berkowitz assumed office in the various societies that exalted him to leadership he was not content to drift along with the current. He felt that office implied responsibility. His record as a leader is brilliant because for him leadership meant duty and obligation. He worked all the harder after he had been honored than before he was honored. He did not belong to the category of those who cease their efforts when they have reached the goal of personal distinction. In office, as well as out of office, he was an arduous worker and an indefatigable toiler for the welfare of others. To repeat the story of his life among us would be superfluous. He was known to almost every man, woman and child in Kansas City by name if not personally. The difficulty in eulogizing him, in picking out those particular incidents of his life that are most impressive, that are most profitable for us to consider, is the very wealth of deeds that are recorded to his credit. He was a loyal American and a devoted Kansas Citian. His professions of love for his country and his city were not empty, hollow phrases. His deeds proved that this was so. The commercial integrity that was the twin brother of his communal activity was accepted as being so much a matter of fact that it was hardly ever referred to. People did not need to say that his business was conducted honestly. They did not need to bolster up his mercantile reputation by telling of his integrity, his probity. In the vast business concern in which he was engaged so successfully he has builded himself a monument. The education of his children was the great ambition of his married life, and when they graduated from the schools to which he sent them, the best schools in the land, how his father heart must have thrilled with joy when the diploma was awarded them, signaling the commencement of a wider career of usefulness for them. His heart has ceased to beat, let us not forget the services which he has rendered to the community. Let us wrap a mantle of communal gratitude around him; and when we repeat the biography of William J. Berkowitz to posterity and iterate the tale of his life to coming generations they and we will be better for our not forgetting him as a communal leader."

Another of the local papers said: "A great man has died, passed from us quietly and peacefully just as his great achievements were accomplished without blare or acclaim, but with the deep respect and the love and esteem of all his fellowmen. The Jewish community of Kansas City has lost one of its most precious, active and constructive figures. To him more than to any other man is due the increasing respect and understanding that the non-Jewish world maintains for the Jew in this city. He was the embodiment of the Jewish ideal of citizenship and expressed as such the highest type of the loyal and true American. Not only the Jewish community of this city has suffered greatly, but the entire city and state and nation.

"William J. Berkowitz was a pioneer in Kansas City, for he came here when the city was nothing more than a small town. Opportunities were not nearly as great then as they are today, but a man of his type soon creates his own opportunities. He was a pioneer and a builder of Kansas City because many

projects of civic betterment and public welfare originated in his mind and exist today as everlasting monuments to his broad vision.

"There was no movement or enterprise that tended to increase the cultural and intellectual standing of the city that did not have the whole-hearted support of William J. Berkowitz. Not only did he devote a great measure of his time and ability, but his purse was always open and he lavished generous material gifts on the projects which he believed would benefit his fellowmen. Mr. Berkowitz was greatly interested in the University Extension lectures. Miss Mary Andrews was the founder and first president of the University Extension lectures, which, until the time when Mr. Berkowitz took charge, had a very limited membership. Mr. Berkowitz was elected president after Miss Andrews resigned and moved from Kansas City, and through his efforts the activities of this center were enlarged, so that all who sought this higher education were permitted to attend these lecture courses. The people of Kansas City were given an opportunity, through this course, to hear some of the greatest men and women of this country. When at times enthusiasm for these lectures was dimmed and the possibility of their discontinuance imminent, Mr. Berkowitz did not despair, but kept this noble idea alive, many times single-handed. He also gave considerable attention to the advancement of musical education.

"The great foresight and interest in the beautification of his city led him to initiate the first project of civic planning and his ideas took permanent form when the Civic Planning Commission was recently organized. He was one of a committee of three men that represented various civic organizations to confer with the mayor on this project. His ideas on the beautification of various parts of the city, particularly its parks and boulevards, were practically expert. He aided materially in the planning of the bridge and boulevard system at Swope Park and showed his generous interest by offering the city thirteen acres of forty acres that he owned adjoining Swope Park, which he desired the city to use as a lake. This offer still holds good and will be carried out at the proper time by his heirs.

"Mr. Berkowitz was a keen student of our modern social problems. He viewed the condition of the poor and needy as one that demanded the attention of practical men. He felt that the social problem of the poor was the problem of all mankind. He was one of the first men in this country to conceive the idea of social service institutional federation. He carried this idea into concrete form when, in 1890, as president of the Jewish Relief Association of Kansas City, he coordinated the five charitable organizations which existed at that time and which were almost in direct competition with each other, causing expensive duplication of effort. He brought these organizations together and founded the United Jewish Charities, of which he became the first president, and which has been a model for similar federated effort in all American cities. He was one of the most active spirits behind the Jewish Educational Institute. He was particularly interested in training the child so that he would be properly equipped to fight the economic battles of life. He was chairman of the committee on vocational training for the children of the Manufacturers & Merchants Association.

"During the war Mr. Berkowitz expressed by definite works his high quality of patriotism and loyalty to the country of his birth. He was called to Washington as a member of a committee to aid the government in standardizing certain

printing forms with which he was familiar. In every Liberty loan drive, recruiting and war work campaigns, in the campaign fund drives for the relief of Jewish war sufferers, and in all other war drives, Mr. Berkowitz took a most active and prominent part and his name was always far up in the list of donors and contributors to these funds.

"The diversity of his interests marked him as a man of the broadest culture. An enumeration of the movements and organizations with which he was affiliated during his busy lifetime would be almost a repetition of the history of the communal life of Kansas City during the past thirty years. Besides the activities already mentioned, he served as president of Temple B'nai Jehudah in 1901 and 1902. He was a director of the Fine Arts Institute, a director of the Kansas City Institute for the Blind, a director of the Swope Settlement to which he gave considerable of his time and money and he was a member of the board of directors of the Employers Association. He was president of the Manufacturers Association for two terms before its consolidation with the Chamber of Commerce. During his administration the famous 'Home Products Shows' was one of the features of the city life of Kansas City.

"Always seeking to devise ways and means eliminating unnecessary effort to carry out the idea of coordination and cooperation so that the very best efforts of good minds could be brought together for increased mutual benefit, Mr. Berkowitz was the originator of the idea of bringing together in one association the envelope manufacturers of this country, of whom he was one of the leading figures. Through his efforts the American Envelope Manufacturers' Association was formed and Mr. Berkowitz was elected president in 1914-1915.

"A lover of mankind, a soul sympathetic and lovable, an ideal father and husband, a respected and honored citizen has gone to his eternal rest. Time with its healing nature will soften and lighten the poignancy of the grief which is now felt by his family and friends, but the memory of William J. Berkowitz and his good works, his noble character and kindly disposition will live long in the memory of all who knew him."



Portrait of Bill. Photographed

Chicago

E. R. Brown

Emile Rodel Cramer



HEREVER photography is known throughout the length and breadth of this land and to a considerable extent in foreign countries as well, the name of Cramer is a familiar one to the representatives of the art. For a long period the Cramer Dry Plate Company has conducted at St. Louis one of the largest manufacturing establishments of this character in the country and Emile Rodel Cramer, whose name introduces this review, is now the vice president and treasurer of the corporation. He was born in St. Louis, April 17, 1874. His father, Gustave Cramer, was born in Eschwege, Germany, May 20, 1838, and came to America when twenty-one years of age, settling in St. Louis, where he began learning the photographic art. Later he opened a studio in Carondelet and subsequently removed to Chouteau avenue where he established one of the largest studios in the city. He afterward admitted a partner under the firm style of Cramer, Grass & Company, and while conducting his studio he experimented in dry plate manufacture until he had perfected a product that resulted in bringing out photographic plates that eliminate the wet plate process. It was then that he organized the Cramer Dry Plate Company, with which he was continuously connected until his death in July, 1914. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Emma R. Milentz, was born in New York city. They were married in St. Louis and became the parents of three sons and a daughter.

Emile R. Cramer, the second son, was educated in the public schools and in the Educational Institute of St. Louis, also in the Manual Training School of Washington University, and later he pursued a special course in chemistry. He became actively interested in photography as an employe of J. C. Straus of St. Louis and later was associated with the Baker Art Studio of Columbus, Ohio. He afterward began learning the dry plate business under the direction of his father and eventually, after thorough preparatory training, took charge of the chemical department. He remained as superintendent for a number of years and in 1917 was elected to the official position of vice president and treasurer, in which capacity he has made a most excellent record through his executive ability and administrative direction of the affairs of the company. They supplied special photographic plates for air craft service and experimented with special dyes for photo sensitizers for the government during the World war. Their business is now one of mammoth proportions and Mr. Cramer has entered into membership associations with several societies directly or indirectly connected with his line of business, being now on the membership rolls of the American Chemical Society of which he is a member of the Dye Division, the Optical Society of America and the Royal Photographers Society of England.

In St. Louis, on the 2d of October, 1901, Mr. Cramer was married to Miss

Ida A. Broesel, a daughter of Theodore and Lena (Bachmann) Broesel. They now have a daughter, Dorothy R., eighteen years of age and now a student at Mary Institute.

In politics Mr. Cramer is a republican with independent tendencies, as he never considers himself bound by party ties and often votes according to the dictates of his judgment concerning the capability of the candidate. He belongs to the Sunset Hill Country Club and to the Liederkranz and he is a member of the Evangelical Protestant church. Those who have met him personally find him a most social and congenial companion and those who know him through business relations recognize his fidelity to the highest standards of trade and commerce. His father was first in the development of the dry plate industry and was an indefatigable worker in that connection and Mr. Cramer of this review and his associate officers are now at the head of one of the largest productive industries of this character in America, with ramifying trade interests reaching to all parts of the world. The business has been developed along most progressive lines, every department thoroughly systematized and the reliability and enterprise of the concern have ever been salient features in its growing success.





F. G. A. Bordenheier M.D.

Frederik Gustave Adolph Bardenheier, M.D.



R. FREDERIK GUSTAVE ADOLPH BARDENHEIER, who is well known in professional circles as a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the ear, nose and throat, was born in St. Louis, April 13, 1881, and he has chosen to make the city of his nativity the scene of his professional labors and successes. His father, Philipp Bardenheier, came to the United States in the early '50s and won success along commercial lines.

The mother, Mrs. Helen Bardenheier, arrived in this country from the Rhine region of Germany some time after her future husband crossed the Atlantic.

Dr. Bardenheier was educated in the parochial and public schools of St. Louis and later pursued a preparatory course prior to entering upon the medical studies. He attended the Marion Sims Beaumont Medical School from 1899 until 1903, in which year he was graduated on the completion of the regular four years' course. He afterward spent two years in the St. Louis City and Female Hospitals, gaining that broad, varied and valuable experience which is never as quickly acquired in any other way as in hospital practice. He subsequently devoted two years to the general practice of medicine and surgery and then went abroad to complete his studies by specializing on diseases of the ear, nose and throat in medical centers of Germany and Austria. He has been very successful in the line of his specialty since his return to his native country and is now on the active staff of the Josephine Hospital and a member of the consulting staff of St. Anthony's Hospital and St. John's Hospital.

On the 17th of March, 1919, in St. Louis, Dr. Bardenheier was married to Miss Virginia Andrews, a daughter of William and Alberta Andrews, the former a professor in and principal of the Benton high school. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church. During the war period Dr. Bardenheier joined the Voluntary Service Corps and was an examiner for the Aviation Corps. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and he is well known in club circles through his membership in the Missouri Athletic Association, the Sunset Hill Country Club and the St. Louis Club.



Alex T. Primm Jr

Alexander T. Primm, Jr.



ALEXANDER T. PRIMM, Jr., widely known as a substantial citizen of St. Louis, thoroughgoing, reliable and energetic, is now a vice president of the J. Kennard & Sons Carpet Company, having entered the employ of the company on October 2, 1882. He was born in Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois, April 12, 1864, and is a representative of one of the pioneer families of that locality. His ancestral history is an interesting one. The Primm family are descended from Alexander De La Pryme, a gentleman of the town of Ypres, France, who was granted a patent of gentility by the Roman pontiff for meritorious services under Philip of Alsace in the Second Crusade. The family, having embraced the faith of the reformed church, were forced to leave the continent under order of Cardinal Richelieu following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, at which time they settled in England. Abraham De La Pryme removed to the Isle of Man in 1725 and his second son, John De La Pryme, emigrated to America, settling in what is now Stafford county, Virginia, about 1750. In deference to the prejudice existing against French names, the prefix De La was dropped and the spelling changed to the present form. The eldest son of John De La Pryme was John Primm (II) who served as a soldier in the Revolutionary army for seven years and took part in the siege of Yorktown where he saw Lord Cornwallis surrender his sword to General Washington, thereby terminating the war. John Primm removed westward with his family and settled on the bluffs opposite the site of old Carondelet, in what is now St. Clair county, Illinois, in the year 1803. In his family were thirteen sons and four daughters. Peter Primm, the fifth son of this family, removed to St. Louis in 1809 and married Marie Angeliqne LeRoux, a descendant of one of the first French settlers of this city. Their son, Wilson Primm, born January 10, 1810, became one of the leading jurists and citizens of St. Louis, where he passed away January 17, 1878. Joseph Primm, the eleventh son of John Primm, was born September 14, 1795, and died November 28, 1845, having devoted his life to agricultural pursuits in St. Clair county, Illinois.

Alexander Timon Primm, Sr., the son of Joseph Primm, was born in St. Clair county in 1830, moving to Belleville, Illinois, to engage in business after his marriage in 1855, and here passed away in 1903. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Jane E. Sharp, was born in St. Clair county near the Primm homestead in 1838 and was a daughter of Horatio Sharp, one of the earliest settlers of that county and a representative of one of the old families of Virginia, emigrating from Berkeley county to Illinois during the early colonization of the latter state. Mrs. Primm passed away in St. Louis in 1918, having for fifteen years survived her husband. To Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Timon Primm, Sr., were born the following named: L. J. Clawson, residing in St. Louis; Benjamin Joseph, who

was professor of anatomy in the St. Louis Medical College at the time of his death in 1888; Alexander T., of this review; Samuel S., also living in St. Louis; and Minerva, who became the wife of Lilburn McNair and passed away in 1896, leaving two daughters who still reside in St. Louis.

Alexander T. Primm, Jr., obtained a public school education in Belleville, Illinois, and in 1882 was graduated from Smith Academy of St. Louis. He secured employment that fall with the J. Kennard & Sons Carpet Company in order to learn the business and soon became a salesman, while later he was made manager of the wholesale department and was afterward elected to the vice presidency of the company in which connection he continues. He is thoroughly familiar with every branch of the trade and his enterprise, determination and initiative are valuable assets to the business.

For many years Mr. Primm has found his principal recreation in pony polo and was for several years the western representative on the executive committee of the Polo Association of America. His keen business ability and love for this sport have been recognized for years and when this country found it necessary to send troops to the Mexican border in 1916 he was recommended as one whose experience and judgment in selecting animals suitable for the service would be desirable to the army and would at the same time permit the regular army officers to devote their entire time to other important duties. For that reason the war department appointed him to the remount service to buy animals for the government during the summer of 1916. When this country was about to enter the World war he promptly offered his services again and on the 6th of April, 1917, he was commissioned a captain in the Officers Reserve Corps. He was assigned to duty in the remount service, buying animals for transportation, and later became commanding officer at the remount station at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. After the work there was completed he resigned in January, 1918.

Mr. Primm in politics may be classed as an independent democrat, for while he usually supports the men and measures of the party he does not hesitate to cast an independent ballot if his judgment so dictates. He is well known as a member of the University Club and also holds membership in the Noonday Club, the Racquet Club and the St. Louis Country Club. His personal characteristics are such as make for popularity among his wide circle of friends and his position as a factor in the business life of St. Louis is an enviable one, owing to the progressive methods he has ever followed and his thorough reliability.



T. J. Kane

Rev. Patrick Joseph Kane



REV. PATRICK JOSEPH KANE, who for a third of a century has been pastor of the Church of Our Holy Redeemer at Webster Groves, is a native of Ireland, but during his childhood days was brought by his parents to the United States and became a pupil in the public schools of Bloomington, Illinois, where the family home was established. He afterward attended a local business college and later became a student in the Christian Brothers College at St. Louis. Having determined to enter the priesthood he subsequently pursued his theological studies in St. Mary's Seminary at Baltimore, Maryland, and there received his ordination on the 22d of December, 1882.

Father Kane began his active work as a priest at Hannibal, Missouri, where he was assigned to the duty of assistant, remaining there until the 1st of May following, when he was transferred to St. John's church in St. Louis, at which he officiated as assistant pastor while the regular pastor was making a tour in Europe. In the fall of 1883 Father Kane was appointed pastor of the church of the Immaculate Conception at St. Marys, Missouri, and his three and a half years' ministry there was remarkably successful. Under his guidance the work of the church and its various societies was thoroughly organized and during the period of his labors there thirty-five or more new members were received into the church, the parish numbering about two hundred families. He spent much time in traveling through the country districts, visiting the members living there and stimulating an interest in the church and its work. His labors resulted in the acquirement of means necessary for the purchase of several valuable pieces of ground. He was also instrumental in constructing a building for the Ursuline nuns. The rapid growth of the parish made it soon evident that a new church building was necessary and he did much toward making possible the erection of a new building for that purpose.

In 1887 he was assigned to the Church of Our Holy Redeemer at Webster Groves as the successor of the Rev. C. F. O'Leary, who had been appointed to the parish in October, 1886, and celebrated his first mass on the second Sunday in November in the Lockwood schoolhouse, where he continued to celebrate mass every second Sunday, the alternate Sunday being devoted to the parish at Fenton, Missouri. Father O'Leary had just begun the erection of a frame church when he was relieved of the charge and Father Kane was assigned to the pastorate. There was an indebtedness of about two thousand dollars in the parish and the new church building had just been begun. There had not been entire harmony between his predecessor and the trustees and the conditions there existing did not appear very favorable. Father Kane, however, at once took up his labors and by his tactful management, his zeal and interest soon restored harmony in the parish

and had laid his plans for the further conduct of the work. Various obstacles and difficulties were encountered, but he met these with unfaltering courage and in a comparatively brief period had acquired means sufficient to enable him not only to build but to furnish a church edifice, which was dedicated on the 19th of June, 1887. It was during this period of prolonged struggle for existence that Archbishop Kenrick insisted upon Father Kane becoming the sole trustee of the church property. Much against his will Father Kane consented to assume the responsibility of the indebtedness of the parish and as resolutely set to work to discharge it—a result which he accomplished in due time, deserving much credit for his efforts in this connection. The present magnificent church building and the prosperous circumstances surrounding the parish are the consequences of his whole-souled and enthusiastic effort thrown into the work. The completion of the church building was immediately followed by the erection of a parish house and in 1893 Father Kane purchased two hundred feet of ground facing on Joy avenue and extending back two hundred and fifty feet on Lockwood, while two years later he purchased another hundred feet adjoining on Joy avenue, constituting one of the valuable locations in Webster Park. The corner stone of the new church building was laid September 8, 1895, and on the 2d of May, 1897, the church was dedicated, having been erected of Merrimac Highlands limestone. In 1910 was finished the beautiful and spacious red brick school house just west of the church. It contains six classrooms; an auditorium with a stage and a seating capacity of seven hundred people; dressing rooms, etc., and also a chapel and gymnasium in the basement.

A contemporary biographer has written: "Father Kane has not only won the love and esteem, as well as the confidence of the members of his own parish, but is also held in high repute throughout the community by those of Protestant faith." He is one of the foremost men of the community, exerting a wide influence for good not only among people of his own belief but among others as well. Earnest and tactful he accomplishes what he undertakes and has so won the confidence and approval of his people that he has indeed become a leader among them, his parishioners never hesitating to follow his example or give him their active cooperation.



C. F. Hingsten

Christian Frederick Pfingsten, M.D.



So thorough has been the investigation into the laws of health and so wide the research of the members of the medical profession that it is impossible for any individual to cover with thoroughness the entire scope of professional practice. Accordingly this has led to specialization along certain lines with the result that expert ability has been developed. Well known among the specialists of St. Louis is Dr. Christian Frederick Pfingsten, who is devoting his attention to the diseases of the ear, nose and throat and who is also well known in the educational field. He was born in St. Louis, May 11, 1875, and is a son of Christian F. and Anna Sophia (Lohmeyer) Pfingsten, both of whom were natives of Germany. The mother came to America when quite young, settling in St. Louis. The father crossed the Atlantic when a youth of eighteen years and he, too, took up his abode in St. Louis where for many years he engaged in the coal business. He passed away in 1897 at the age of eighty-six years and his widow survived him until 1918, her death occurring in St. Louis when she was eighty-three years of age. They were married in this city and became parents of two sons and five daughters, of whom Dr. Pfingsten is the fifth in order of birth.

After acquiring a public school education Dr. Pfingsten received his academic and preparatory training at Beloit College in Beloit, Wisconsin, and then entered the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1898 with the M. D. degree. For six years he engaged in the general practice of medicine and then went to Europe to receive special instructions concerning diseases of the ear, nose and throat. He spent one year in Berlin and another year in Vienna, studying under some of the eminent authorities of the old world. Returning to the United States he then opened an office for practice as a specialist on the ear, nose and throat and has won prominence and success in this field. He is now instructor on diseases of the ear, nose and throat in the St. Louis University and is oto-laryngologist at St. John's Hospital.

On the 30th of October, 1909, in St. Louis, Dr. Pfingsten was married to Miss Lillian Janvier Brown, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Swing Brown, the former a prominent wood-working machine manufacturer and representative of one of the old families. Dr. and Mrs. Pfingsten have become parents of three children: Marion Grace, Ruth Janvier and Charles Frederick, who are with their parents at No. 2922 Dodier street in St. Louis. Dr. and Mrs. Pfingsten are members of the Union Methodist Episcopal church. He is also a Scottish Rite Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine and is a loyal follower of the teachings and purposes of the craft, as well as of the church. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he turns for recreation to auto-mobiling and golf. Along professional lines he has connection with the St. Louis

Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the American College of Surgeons. He is very conscientious in the performance of his professional duties and has made steady progress since entering upon medical practice. Today he occupies an enviable position as an aurist and laryngologist, having developed a high degree of efficiency in this special field. During the period of the World war he was a member of the draft board of the Medical Corps, U. S. A., and also served as captain in the Medical Corps in the Second Regiment of the Home Guards.





Edwin H. Wagner

Edwin H. Wagner

DWIN H. WAGNER, of the firm of Edwin H. Wagner & Company, certified public accountants of St. Louis, was born in Laramie City, Wyoming, October 6, 1873, a son of Henry and Susan (Cantwell) Wagner. The father's birth occurred in Ohio and during the Civil war he served with the Hallock Guards and participated in the siege of Jackson and other important engagements that led up to the final victory that crowned the Union arms. The mother was a grandniece of General Joseph Warren, who commanded the troops at Bunker Hill, where he gave his life for the cause of independence. Her father was Thomas Cantwell, who fought in the Mexican war and was killed at Resaca de la Palma.

In his boyhood days Edwin H. Wagner attended the public schools of his native city and then entered the State University at Laramie, while later he attended the Jesuit College at Denver, Colorado. He was thus well qualified by a liberal education for life's practical duties and responsibilities. He next became connected with the auditing department of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, but later took up the study of law, spending the years 1897 and 1898 as a law student in the Washington University of St. Louis. Later he was connected with the Columbia Lead Company, with which he continued until the business was sold to the American Metal Company in 1901. He then became secretary and treasurer of the Madison Lead & Land Company, in which he owned an interest; and he ably directed the business of that organization, contributing largely to its success. He continued to act as secretary and treasurer thereof until 1909, after which he spent four years as auditor and credit manager with the Hanley & Kinsella Coffee & Spice Company. From 1913 until 1919 he was a member of the firm of Westermann Trader & Company, certified public accountants, and on the 1st of July, 1919, he established his present business under the name of Edwin H. Wagner & Company, certified public accountants. He has gained a large clientage in his present connection and is considered an expert in the line to which he is now giving his attention. He likewise conducts a branch of this business at Dallas, Texas, and is also a director of the Starck-Inland Machine Works. His business interests have thus become broad and important and steadily he has worked his way upward to success.

On the 10th of October, 1900, Mr. Wagner was married to Miss Corinne Shevinn, a native of Denver, where her parents settled in pioneer times, having crossed the plains from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Denver in 1861 with ox team and wagon. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner are now the parents of an interesting family of three sons and four daughters: Corinne M., born in St. Louis in September, 1901; Edwin H., born October 4, 1903; Virginia S., born January 15, 1905; Warren S., born September 12, 1907; Margaret Ellen, born March 2, 1909; John Shevinn, born March

5, 1911; and Mary Josephine, born July 15, 1913. All were born in St. Louis. In religious faith the family are Catholics, being communicants of St. Roch's church.

Mr. Wagner is a member of the City Club, also of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and of the Knights of Columbus. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, but he has never been an aspirant for office. He has served as state treasurer of the Missouri Society of Certified Public Accountants and is a member of the faculty of the St. Louis University School of Commerce and Finance. His social qualities make him popular among many friends, while in business circles he has attained an enviable position, developing his powers along a line that has brought him to leadership among the certified public accountants of his adopted city.





Webster Colburn.

Webster Colburn



WEBSTER COLBURN is the vice president and general manager of the Dorris Motor Car Company of St. Louis and is one of the progressive and representative manufacturers of the city who holds to high standards which if universally followed would prevent all strikes and labor unrest. His course has ever been one of justice and fairness with his employes and his success has been the merited outcome of his industry and ability. Born in Chattanooga, Tennessee, November 9, 1876, Mr. Colburn is a son of Webster J. and Ada Elizabeth (Brabson) Colburn. The father was born in Fredonia, New York, November 26, 1840, and in his childhood was taken to Madison, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1861, when at the age of twenty-one years he joined the Union army for three months' service. Within that period it was seen that the war was to be no mere holiday affair and he reenlisted for the period of hostilities. At various times he won promotion until he reached the rank of major and was known by that title throughout his remaining days. It was in 1867 that he wedded Ada Elizabeth Brabson and removed to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he engaged in the general insurance business as senior partner in the firm of W. J. Colburn & Company. Under that style he conducted his business with notable success for fifty-one years, or until his death, which occurred December 13, 1918. His wife was a daughter of Congressman Reese B. Brabson, who was an extensive land owner and prominent attorney of Chattanooga and served as a member of congress from his district. He was filling that office at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war and was one of the few to retain a seat in congress until its adjournment at the beginning of hostilities. While not in favor of secession he felt he must remain with his state, although he did not join the army on account of an injury to his ankle, sustained in a runaway accident. Ada Elizabeth (Brabson) Colburn died in May, 1911. By her marriage she became the mother of five sons and six daughters.

Webster Colburn, who was the sixth in order of birth in this family, was educated in the public schools and in the Manual Training School, which was one of the first schools of the kind organized in the United States, being established in connection with the public school system of Chattanooga. When his school days were over he joined his father in the insurance business and was thus engaged for three years. Later he became connected with Nagle, Holcomb & Company, contractors of Chicago, who were building the Tennessee Central Railroad, his position being that of timekeeper. He afterward returned to Chattanooga and was employed in the accounting department of the Chattanooga Roofing & Paving Company, while subsequently he took charge of the roofing department of the Mountain City Stove & Manufacturing Company. In 1903 he came to St. Louis and accepted a position with the Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company and a little

later secured a position in the savings department of the St. Louis Union Trust Company. In September, 1903, he went with the St. Louis Motor Carriage Company, which was the fourth company in the United States to manufacture and market automobiles. On the 15th of August, 1905, he assisted in organizing the Dorris Motor Car Company, of which he was elected secretary, thus continuing until January 3, 1918, when he was elected vice president and general manager. The establishment of which he is one of the chief officials is a very harmonious aggregation of employers and employes. There have been no unsettled conditions nor strikes in the plant during the period of his management, for he is at all times fair and just and believes in paying a good living wage to those in his employ. During the war the company engaged in the manufacture of parts for the ordnance department of the federal government.

On the 22d of November, 1905, Mr. Colburn was married in Chattanooga, Tennessee, to Miss Leila Owen Llewellyn, a daughter of Morgan and Sarah (Powell) Llewellyn. Her father was one of the most prominent manufacturers of this section, especially in connection with iron and steel manufacturing. He died February 17, 1920, having for a number of years survived his wife, who passed away in August, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Colburn are members of the Rock Hill Presbyterian church of St. Louis county and his political endorsement is given to the republican party. He is a director of the St. Louis Auto Manufacturers & Dealers Association and in 1921 was elected chairman of the Safe Drivers School, held under the auspices of the St. Louis Safety Council. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association and finds his recreation largely in reading and study, especially study of the affairs pertaining to business, financial and labor conditions. His position is an advanced one and he is a leader in the thought and activity which bears upon many modern problems of this character, his course being characterized by high ideals which reach their culmination in practical fulfillment.



Hudson Jacobott

Hudson Talbott, M.D.



R. HUDSON TALBOTT, a St. Louis surgeon with offices in the Metropolitan building, was born at Fairville, Saline county, Missouri, February 10, 1874. His father, the late Dr. Edward M. Talbott, was also a native of this state, his birth having occurred in Potosi, Missouri. The grandfather in the paternal line was the Rev. Nathaniel M. Talbott, a Methodist clergyman who became an early resident of Missouri. He was born

in Virginia, representing one of the old families of that state. Edward M. Talbott became a physician, being graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine with the class of 1857. He was then engaged in active practice in Missouri from that year until 1903 when he retired and removed to southern Texas, passing away December 23, 1915, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. He was a Civil war veteran, having served with the Confederate forces under Captain Ruxton. Soon after joining the army he was taken prisoner and was incarcerated at Alton, Illinois, and later in the Gratiot street prison in St. Louis. At the latter place he attended professionally the federal and Confederate soldiers who were ill and wounded and was later released upon taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. He wedded Mary Mildred Hudson, a native of Virginia, where her ancestors had lived through several generations. She was a daughter of Captain John M. Hudson, a prominent and well known Confederate veteran of the Civil war. It was in Saline county, Missouri, when sixteen years of age, that Mary Mildred Hudson became the wife of Dr. Edward M. Talbott and to them were born ten children, eight sons and two daughters. The wife and mother passed away in 1877, when thirty-five years of age.

Dr. Hudson Talbott, the ninth in order of birth in the family, was educated in the country schools of Saline county and in the State University at Columbia, Missouri, there completing his more specifically literary course. He afterward entered upon preparation for his professional career in the Marion Sims Medical College of St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1898. This school is now the medical department of St. Louis University. Prior to entering the medical college, however, he had taught school in Saline county and was also associated with his father in the drug business. Before his graduation he served for a time as interne in the Rebekah Hospital at St. Louis and thus gained broad and valuable experience, while later he became interne in the St. Louis City Hospital. In 1899 he entered upon the private practice of medicine and surgery, in which he continued until 1910. In that year he was made associate surgeon in the Rebekah Hospital and so continued until the institution was closed about 1912 when he became surgeon of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium staff and has since maintained his connection in that capacity. Since 1910 he has concentrated his efforts and attention entirely upon surgery and is an eminent representative of

this branch of the profession. He belongs to the St. Louis City Hospital Alumni Association, to the Missouri State Medical Association, the St. Louis Medical Society and the American Medical Association and is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

On the 25th of June, 1902, Dr. Talbott was married in Kansas City, to Miss Frances Page Tabb, a native of Romney, West Virginia, and a daughter of Robert Peyton and Mary (Vandiver) Tabb, both representatives of prominent old families of Virginia. Mrs. Tabb's brother, Charles H. Vandiver, was a soldier of the Confederate army during the Civil war and at one time was state senator of Missouri. She was also a cousin of Willard D. Vandiver, who was for seven and a half years in charge of the United States sub-treasury at St. Louis, which was discontinued January 5, 1921. To Dr. and Mrs. Talbott have been born three children: Mary Frances, born January 7, 1904, in St. Louis, was graduated from Hosmer Hall and is now a student in the Washington University; Charles Hudson, born October 29, 1908, in St. Louis, and Peyton Tabb, born April 29, 1910, are at home. The family residence is at No. 4229 Washington boulevard and they have a country home, Riverview Garden, situated in St. Louis county. The religious faith of the family is indicated in their membership in the Third Baptist church, of which Dr. Talbott is now a deacon and chairman of the finance committee. He is interested in all those forces which make for the benefit and uplift of the individual and the progress of the community. His success in his profession is due in large measure not only to his broad scientific knowledge but also to his strong humanitarian spirit which prompts the most conscientious effort in behalf of his fellowmen.



Calvin O. Bascom

Calvin Perry Bascom



ALVIN PERRY BASCOM, general manager for the business conducted under the name of the Fayette R. Plumb Company, Incorporated, of St. Louis, was born in Ellsworth, Kansas, October 17, 1876. His father, Daniel Craig Bascom, a native of the state of New York, removed to Kansas in 1868 and there engaged in ranching for a number of years, contributing to the early development and progress of that district. He

afterward returned to the Empire state, taking up his abode in Rochester, and has now passed away. In early manhood he wedded Agnes Johnson, a native of Vermont, their marriage, however, being celebrated in Ellsworth, Kansas, in 1873. Mrs. Bascom is still living and now makes her home in Rochester, New York. Their family numbers two sons and two daughters.

The second eldest of the family is Calvin Perry Bascom, who was educated in the public and high schools of Rochester and also attended the Rochester University and the New York Trade School. He then started with his father in the heating and plumbing business in which he continued for four years, but desirous of improving his education and still further to qualify for the practical and responsible duties of business life he went to Boston, where he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was there graduated in 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He next accepted a position with the Fayette R. Plumb Company, Incorporated, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in October, 1904. He had charge of manufacturing there for six years and on the expiration of that period came to St. Louis in 1910. Here he designed and superintended the construction of their plant and when it was put in operation he was made general manager thereof. This company manufactures all kinds of hatchets, axes, and hammers, and during the war was engaged in the manufacture of bayonets for Russian and Serbian armies and also entrenching implements, scabbards parts and other supplies for the United States government. He likewise designed the Bola knife known as pattern 1917, C. T., which was the type used almost exclusively by the American troops. His factory also manufactured the Bola knife, but could not supply the demand and had to turn orders over to other factories to be filled. Through the manufacture of the design which he perfected the government was saved several million dollars. The plant is now operated along the usual line of its manufactured products and its output is extensive, the business reaching a most gratifying annual figure.

In 1909, in New York city, Mr. Bascom was united in marriage to Miss Virginia Clark, a daughter of William Clark of Camden, New Jersey, and they have become parents of two sons: William R. and John Calvin.

Mr. Bascom is a republican in his political views and has always been a most loyal and progressive citizen. He represents one of the old American families,

Calvin Perry Bascom

his ancestry on this side of the Atlantic being traced back to the year 1634. He has ever stood for those things which are essential in modern citizenship and which are of real worth to the community and commonwealth. He belongs to the Central Presbyterian church and has membership in the Triple A Club, the University Club, the St. Louis Tennis Association of which he is president, the Bowling Club of which he is a director, the St. Louis Engineers Club and Tuscan Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Missouri Consistory, No. 1, Scottish Rite and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is most faithful to any cause which he espouses and is actuated by a spirit of progressiveness in all that he undertakes. He is greatly interested in bowling and tennis and the firm with which he is connected has provided athletic grounds for the use of its employees.





Percy H. Swahlen.

Percy H. Swahlen, M.D.



R. PERCY H. SWAHLEN, a representative of the medical profession in St. Louis, well known as an obstetrician and gynecologist, was born in Lebanon, Illinois, June 4, 1877. His father, the late William F. Swahlen, was a native of Wheeling, West Virginia, and was descended from one of the old Pennsylvania families. His grandfather, John Swahlen, who was born in the land of the Alps, came to America in 1820. He married Ann Gibbons, a descendant of the Cope family, early residents of Pennsylvania and members of the Society of Friends or Quakers. William F. Swahlen was well known in educational circles, becoming one of the professors of McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois, and later in De Pauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, where he remained until his death. He was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, April 19, 1839, and had therefore reached the age of seventy-seven years when he passed away in Greencastle, February 19, 1916. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and first entered upon educational work at McKendree College of Lebanon, Illinois. As the years passed he won an enviable reputation by reason of the ability, clearness and forcefulness with which he imparted to others the knowledge that he had acquired. He married Caroline Virginia Hypes, who was born in Lebanon, Illinois, January 30, 1848, a daughter of Benjamin and Caroline (Murray) Hypes, representatives in the paternal line of an old Virginia family, while the Murrays were one of the old families of Maryland. The Hypes family was represented in the Revolutionary war by Henry Hypes, the great-grandfather of Dr. Swahlen, his ancestors having come from Germany during the early colonization of the new world. Mrs. Swahlen, the doctor's mother, is still living in Greencastle, Indiana. By her marriage she had six children, four sons and two daughters, of whom two of the sons and one daughter are living.

Dr. Swahlen, the third child of the family, was educated in the public schools of Lebanon, Illinois, and of Greencastle, Indiana, and in De Pauw University, from which he won his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1899. He then took up the study of medicine in the Marion Sims Beaumont College of Medicine at St. Louis, and won his M.D. degree upon graduation in 1903. Following the completion of his course he served for two years as interne in the St. Louis City Hospital, from June, 1903, until June, 1905, and then resumed his medical studies in Europe, spending some time in Strassburg, in Berlin, in Tuebingen and Vienna. There he remained from the summer of 1905 until the fall of 1907, gaining much valuable knowledge in the clinics and through college instruction in those cities.

Upon his return on the 2d of January, 1908, Dr. Swahlen entered upon the active practice of medicine in St. Louis, and while continuing in general practice

Percy D. Swahlen, M.D.

he has more largely concentrated on obstetrics and gynecology. His studies and experience along these lines have made for marked skill and efficiency. He is an associate professor of obstetrics and gynecology in the St. Louis University, is resident obstetrician in St. Ann's Maternity Hospital, gynecologist in St. John's Hospital and a member of the visiting staff of the St. Louis City Hospital. He is also obstetrician and gynecologist to the Mount St. Rose Hospital.

During the World war Dr. Swahlen was a captain in the Medical Corps of the United States army, stationed in the Base Hospital at Camp Pike, Arkansas. He entered the service September 30, 1918, and was discharged on the 29th of May, 1919.

Dr. Swahlen belongs to the University Club and is identified with the Beta Theta Phi and the Phi Beta Phi. Along strictly professional lines his connection is with the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Medical Associations, and he is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He finds his chief interest in study and research along medical lines, his progressiveness in professional work bringing him to a place of distinction in the field of his specialty.





A. L. Orcutt

Robert Lee Orcutt



ROBERT LEE ORCUTT, president of the General Warehousing Company of St. Louis, was born in this city October 7, 1879. His father, Rosalvo E. Orcutt, was a representative of an old English family and is now living retired. He married Annie Rose in St. Johns, New Brunswick, and they became the parents of five sons and two daughters.

Robert L. Orcutt, the sixth in order of birth, was educated in the Cote Brilliant Grammar school, which he attended to the age of seventeen years and then turned his attention to the storage and moving business, becoming associated with the firm of Orcutt & Company, with whom he remained until January 1, 1920. He started out in his business career as office boy, and has steadily advanced through intermediate positions and promotions until he has reached the presidency of the company, having in the meantime filled the positions of solicitor, bookkeeper, secretary and vice president. On the 1st of January, 1920, he became president of the General Warehousing Company, which is one of the largest organizations of this kind in the country. Their members include the Langan & Taylor Storage & Moving Company, the R. U. Leonori Auction & Storage Company, the American Storage & Moving Company and the J. Brown Storage Company. Mr. Orcutt is now the executive head of the organization and his long experience with the Orcutt Company well qualifies him for the responsible duties which devolve upon him in this connection. He is also serving on the Advisory Board for the Agricultural & Live Stock Empire Exposition.

There is an interesting military chapter in the life record of Robert L. Orcutt, who during the Spanish-American war enlisted at the age of eighteen years as a member of Company A, Third Regiment of Infantry, that became the First Missouri Volunteers. He joined the army as a private and afterward remained in the National Guard, becoming a member of Battery F in 1901 and continuing in that connection until 1907. During the World war he was active in securing subscriptions for the Liberty loan and for all the various war activities.

In Denison, Texas, on the 29th of December, 1908, Mr. Orcutt was married to Miss Alice Crowther, a daughter of James Crowther, representative of an old English family. Mr. and Mrs. Orcutt have become parents of a son, Robert L., Jr., born May 20, 1911. They reside at No. 5533 Cates avenue. Much concerning the personal characteristics, interests and activities of Mr. Orcutt is indicated in his membership relations, which are extensive and of a varied character. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, is a member of the Rotary Club, the Automobile Club, the Old Colony Club, the St. Louis Art League, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the Traffic Club of Chicago, the Advertising Club of St. Louis, the Real Estate Exchange, the Riverview Club, the Truck

& Team Owners Association, the American Warehousing Association, the National Furniture Warehousing Association and the Masonic fraternity, in which he is connected with Itaska Lodge, No. 420, A. F. & A. M. He has also taken the Scottish Rite degrees and is a noble of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the board of governors of the Symphony Orchestra. His political views are in accordance with the teachings and purposes of the republican party and his religious faith is indicated in his connection with the Episcopal church, in which he is serving as a member of the vestry. He is chairman of the executive committee of the Nation-Wide Campaign for the Diocese of Missouri. From his study of the Bible he has been led to adopt the tithing system as taught in the Scriptures and therefore gives to the Lord's cause at least one-tenth of his income. His life has been one of intense and well directed activity, fruitful of results that have been of benefit in the upbuilding of his fortunes, in the promotion of public welfare and in the advancement of social progress and high ideals of American manhood and citizenship.





Mr. R. C. Cawen

John R. Caulk, M.D.



R. JOHN R. CAULK, urological surgeon of St. Louis, was born at McDaniel, Talbot county, Maryland, October 30, 1882, a son of the late Frank E. and Sarah D. (Wrightson) Caulk. The father was a representative of a prominent Maryland family of Scotch and English lineage and engaged in business as a wholesale tobacconist, winning substantial success. He died in 1894 at the age of forty-one years, while his wife passed

away in 1912 at the age of fifty-two. She was also a representative of one of the old Maryland families of English lineage founded in the new world prior to the Revolutionary war. By her marriage she became the mother of four children, one of whom, a daughter, died in childhood.

Dr. Caulk, the eldest of the family, was educated in the primary and high schools of Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, and in St. John's College at Annapolis, a military school, where in his senior year he was commanding officer, holding the rank of major of the battalion. There he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1901, while in 1912 his alma mater conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree. His medical education was obtained in the Johns Hopkins University, from which he was graduated in 1906, subsequent to which time he served for eighteen months as an interne in the Union Protestant infirmary. He acted as assistant resident surgeon in the same institution under Dr. John M. T. Finney and from 1907 until the middle of 1910 was assistant resident surgeon and resident urological surgeon at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, with which he was thus connected for three and a half years.

Dr. Caulk came to St. Louis in June, 1910, and here entered upon private practice, during which time he has been chief of staff of the genito-urinary clinic at the Washington University, also assistant surgeon of the Barnes Hospital, urologist at the St. Louis Children's Hospital and also urologist at St. Luke's Hospital. He is associate editor on surgery, gynecology and obstetrics and has contributed many articles to leading medical journals. He is likewise corresponding editor of the American Journal on Syphilis and associate editor of the American Journal of Urology. With the various leading scientific societies having to do with his profession he is associated in membership relations, these including the American Urological Society, American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, American Society of Clinical Genito Surgery, the American College of Surgeons, the Southern Medical Association, being chairman of its surgical section and the International Association of Urology. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical, Missouri State and American Medical Associations, also of the St. Louis Association of Surgeons and the St. Louis Surgical Society, of which he has been president. During the World war he served on the medical advisory

board and taught urology to medical officers in the Army School of Urology at St. Louis for a period of eight months.

At Baltimore, Maryland, on the 1st of June, 1910, Dr. Caulk was married to Miss Bessie Jenifer Harrison, a daughter of Harry Tucker and Mary (Jenifer) Harrison, the former being an own cousin of Benjamin Harrison and a direct descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Dr. and Mrs. Caulk have become parents of two children: John R., born February 12, 1913, in St. Louis; and Marian Elizabeth, born September 30, 1914.

Dr. Caulk turns to horseback riding, golf, motoring and outdoor sports for recreation and diversion, thus obtaining relief from the arduous duties of the profession. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party and his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. He belongs to the Phi Beta Phi, a medical fraternity, Beta Theta Phi, a college fraternity, and to the St. Louis, University and Bellerive Clubs, having wide acquaintance in these organizations, his social position equaling his professional prominence.





Thos. H. Colby

Thomas Harper Cobbs



THOMAS HARPER COBBS, lawyer and senior member of the firm of Cobbs & Logan, 1111-1116 Third National Bank building, St. Louis, Missouri, was born August 26, 1868, on a farm in Fairview township, Lafayette county, about six miles southeast of Napoleon, Missouri. His father, Thomas T. Cobbs, was a native of Tennessee. His grandfather, Thomas Cobbs, was a native of Virginia and a descendant of English-

Welsh parents. His grandfather was among the pioneer settlers of Lafayette county, having come to that county in 1830, and having built the first gristmill in that section. After his grandfather's death, his father operated the old water power gristmill until it became out of date and then devoted himself to farming until 1890, when he retired and moved to Marshall, Missouri, where he died in 1913. His mother, Catherine Harper Cobbs, was a native of Woodford county, Kentucky, and a member of the Harper family, one of the best known families in the "blue grass" region. They were breeders of fine horses and were the owners of "Longfellow" and "Tenbroek," two of the most famous race horses of their day. His mother died at Marshall, Missouri, in 1910. He has one brother, William S. Cobbs, of Norborne, Missouri, and one sister, Mrs. Ethel Hyland, of Marshall, Missouri, now living and has lost two sisters, Mrs. Catherine Chinn and Mrs. Sarah Drysdale.

Thomas Harper Cobbs was reared on the home farm and attended the Fairview district school and the Pleasant Prairie Cumberland Presbyterian church until he reached the age of seventeen years. In the fall of 1885 he entered Odessa College at Odessa, Missouri. In January, 1888, he left Odessa College temporarily and entered Warrensburg State Normal School, taking the teachers' training course, from which he graduated the following June, obtaining a state teacher's certificate. He taught a country school in the Wolfenbarger district, south-east of Odessa, in the fall of 1888, and re-entered Odessa College in January, 1889, and graduated with his class in June, 1889, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. After a trip to California in the summer of 1889, he became principal of the public schools at Blue Springs, Missouri, where he taught one term. In March, 1890, he joined his family in Marshall, Missouri, and entered Missouri Valley College, where he pursued his classical studies for about two years. In January, 1892, he was selected as principal of the Slater (Mo.) high school and in the fall of 1892 was elected superintendent of the public schools of Roodhouse, Illinois. While in charge of the Roodhouse schools he spent one summer in scientific investigation at Illinois College, Jacksonville, Illinois, and two summers at the University of Chicago. He resigned his position as superintendent of schools at Roodhouse in 1895 and entered the St. Louis Law School, a department of the Washington University. While taking his first year in law he also

Thomas Harper Cobbs

took a regular year of resident work in the Washington University and graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, with the class of 1896. In the summer of 1896 he read law with the firm of Boyd and Merrill in Marshall, Missouri, and in August, 1896, took the bar examination at Higginsville and was admitted to the bar of Missouri. In the fall of 1896 he entered Yale Law School at New Haven, Connecticut, and in June, 1897, graduated from that institution, receiving the degree LL.B. from Yale University. While at Yale he was elected president of the famous Yale-Kent Club, a debating society, and also won the Munson thesis prize for the best thesis written by the class of '97 in the Yale Law School. His thesis was on the subject, "Bills of Lading Given for Goods not in Fact Shipped," and was published in the Yale Law Journal in January and February, 1898, Volume VII, Nos. 4 and 5. After graduating from Yale Law School he began the active practice of the law, in the fall of 1897, with the firm of Flower, Smith and Musgrave, in Chicago, Illinois, where he continued until his physicians advised him to get away from the severe climate near Lake Michigan.

With the beginning of the twentieth century, January 1, 1901, Mr. Cobbs returned to St. Louis and joined John E. Bishop in the organization of the law firm of Bishop & Cobbs. That firm engaged in the general practice of the law until its dissolution, October 1, 1918. Mr. Cobbs bought the assets and goodwill of his old firm and continued the practice of law alone until January 1, 1919, when he admitted Mr. George B. Logan into his office as a junior partner and formed the new firm of Cobbs & Logan. In his profession Mr. Cobbs has devoted himself exclusively to civil practice and has handled many of the most important legal matters which have come up in St. Louis during recent years. He is conscientious and untiring in his work and is recognized as one of the most capable and successful lawyers at the St. Louis bar. He is a member of the St. Louis, the Missouri and the American Bar Associations and takes a keen interest in everything which affects his profession. Mr. Cobbs takes an active interest in all educational matters. He is a member of and counsel for the board of directors of Lindenwood Female College, St. Charles, Missouri, and a member of the alumni advisory board of Washington University. He belongs to the Sigma Nu college fraternity and is a member of the Yale Alumni Association and of the Washington University Alumni Association, of which latter association he has served as president.

While he is a democrat, Mr. Cobbs has never taken a very active part in politics. He reserves to himself the right to support the men and measures which he thinks are best, everything considered.

He takes an active interest in all civic matters and is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and other civic and business organizations. Mr. Cobbs has been very active in the movement to build in St. Louis a great zoological garden. More than ten years ago he suggested and helped to organize the Zoological Society of St. Louis, and has been a member of the board of directors of that society since its organization. He prepared the ordinance by which a part of Forest Park was set aside as a Zoological Park and also prepared the state statute which was afterwards enacted as a law and under which the city of St. Louis voted a mill tax for the support of the "Zoo."

In religion he is a Presbyterian and is an active member of the Kings High-

way Presbyterian church and has been a ruling elder in that church for many years. He is a member of the board of trustees of the St. Louis Presbytery and of its church extension committee and devotes considerable time and effort to social service and religious work. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner, being a member of Tuscan Lodge, the Scottish Rite and Moolah Temple and in 1919 was honored by appointment as a K. C. C. H. He is an officer and takes an active part in the work of the Scottish Rite.

On August 30, 1898, Mr. Cobbs was married to Miss Lucie Mae Jones, of Carrollton, Illinois. Mrs. Cobbs is a member of one of the most prominent families in central Illinois, being the daughter of Mr. John Jones who has held public office in Greene county, Illinois, for many years. She is active in the club, church and social life of the city and devotes much time to philanthropic work. She is a member of the board of directors of the visiting nurse association of St. Louis. In 1909 and 1910 Mr. and Mrs. Cobbs built their own home at 6224 Waterman avenue, in "Parkview," one of St. Louis' most beautiful restricted private places. They have no children, having lost their only son in infancy in 1905. They are very fond of home life and their home is one of happiness for themselves, their relatives and their friends.

Mr. Cobbs is a member of the Missouri Athletic Association and Sunset Hill Country Club. He was one of the organizers and is a director of the Midland Valley Country Club. He takes some interest in golf and is fond of fishing (especially trout fishing) and of traveling. He is always frank, courteous, kindly and affable and those who know him personally have for him warm regard. He is a man of high ideals and definite purposes. His personal and professional conduct is exemplary. He seeks justice and right rather than victory and supports those interests which are intended to benefit and uplift humanity. He bears and deserves a splendid reputation as a thorough Christian gentleman and as a good lawyer.



W. H. Hopkins, M.D.

Milton J. Hopkins, M.D.



THE thinking man recognizes the fact that character and ability will come to the front anywhere, and especially in professional life are the honors and emoluments won only through individual effort and talent. A most creditable position has been reached by Dr. Milton J. Hopkins, physician and surgeon of St. Louis, who was born in Blissfield, Michigan, November 29, 1859, his parents being Samuel and Susannah (Loar) Hopkins.

The father, a native of West Virginia, was descended from an old Massachusetts family, the ancestral line being traced back directly to Rev. Samuel Hopkins, who was the great-grandfather of Dr. Hopkins of this review and who was a prominent Calvinist. The record indicates that for two hundred years the family has numbered among its representatives members of the ministry. Samuel Hopkins, father of Dr. Hopkins, became a farmer and carpenter and resided in Michigan to the time of his death, which occurred in 1902 when he was eighty-four years of age, for he was born in the year 1818. His wife was a native of Maryland and she, too, was descended from one of the old families of Massachusetts of English descent. Her mother was among the very first white children born west of the Alleghany mountains. Both the father and mother of Dr. Hopkins were descended from Revolutionary war ancestors. Mrs. Hopkins, who was born April 22, 1819, died in 1908, at the age of eighty-nine years. She was the mother of eleven children, four sons and seven daughters, all of whom reached adult age.

Dr. Hopkins of this review, who was the youngest in the family, pursued a public school education and also attended college at Blissfield, Michigan, and afterward pursued a literary and business course in Valparaiso University of Valparaiso, Indiana, completing his course there in 1884. He afterward became a student in the Missouri Medical College and won his professional degree in 1896, being graduated with honors. His education, however, was not continuous, for there was a period in which he worked along various lines before qualifying for a professional career. He was reared upon a farm to the age of nineteen years and then went to Bear Lake, Michigan, where he engaged in clerking in a general store from 1879 until 1881. He afterward served for three months as a brakeman and for one year as conductor and later as superintendent of the Bear Lake & Eastern Railroad, being thus engaged from 1882 until 1887, the road being owned by his brother. In the latter year Dr. Hopkins went south and assisted in railroad survey work and in mining industries until 1892, when he determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work and became a student in the Missouri Medical College.

After his graduation he took up the active practice of his profession in St. Louis. He attended clinics for two years in the City Hospital and also was con-

nected as an interne with the St. John's and Missouri medical clinics for four years. He then entered upon private practice, in which he has continuously engaged and his ability in this connection has been widely recognized. He has also lectured on gynecology in the Physicians and Surgeons College for a period of five years and he was lecturer and a member of the staff of the Baptist Hospital for a period of ten years. He has taken post-graduate work on nervous diseases in leading colleges of the country and has pursued special studies on various branches of medicine, particularly on gynecology and diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He belongs to the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association and also to the Tri State Medical Society. He is a member of the alumni association of Washington University and is well known as a contributor to leading medical journals. Aside from his professional interests he conducts a large cattle ranch in central Florida, situated in Brevard county, where he has over two thousand head of cattle.

On the 22d of October, 1896, Dr. Hopkins was married in St. Louis to Miss Lina Vogeler, a native of this city and a daughter of Julius and Lina (Fuchs) Vogeler, both representatives of old St. Louis families. Her father is now deceased, but her mother is still living. Dr. and Mrs. Hopkins have become parents of four children, two of whom have passed away, the living being Alma J. (now Mrs. C. Byrne) and Milton J., Jr. The parents are members of the Baptist church and Dr. Hopkins was very active in the Red Cross work during the World war and also in the sale of Liberty bonds. He likewise volunteered for active service, but due to age was assigned to work in this country and was not called for service overseas. He finds his diversion largely in motoring and has made automobile tours through the west, the southeast and the southwest.

In a review of his life it will be found that his education was acquired through his own efforts, his labor supplying the funds for his tuition, and that from this initial step in his career he has worked his way steadily upward until for many years he has occupied a position of prominence in connection with the medical profession of St. Louis.



Paul Wilson

Guy Wilson



GUY WILSON, president of the Traffic Motor Truck Corporation of St. Louis, has in his business career demonstrated the fact that opportunity is ever open to ambition, diligence and determination, for these qualities have been the dominant factors in the attainment of his present position and the success which has rewarded his labors. He was born in Christian county, Kentucky, May 1, 1878, his parents being Richard Henry and Maggie (Smith) Wilson. The father was a planter, who was descended from a long line of ancestors engaged in the same pursuits in Virginia. He had removed to Kentucky immediately following the close of the Civil war, in which he had served throughout the period of hostilities as an officer in the Confederate cavalry.

Guy Wilson obtained a public school education in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and started in business as a telegraph operator at a very early age with the Louisville & Nashville Railway Company in Kentucky. He remained in the railroad business until 1904, when he came to St. Louis and here turned his attention to insurance, becoming connected with the Prudential Insurance Company of America. He subsequently organized the firm of Rowland & Wilson, becoming state agents for the Prudential in Missouri, and within a brief period they developed the largest agency of the Prudential and one of the largest insurance agencies in America. Mr. Wilson continued in the insurance business until the spring of 1915, when he retired from that field to look after investments in the automobile business. He became vice president of the Brandle Motors Company of St. Louis and soon afterward joined with Theodore C. Brandle, president of the Brandle Motors Company, and Harry P. Mammen, general sales manager for the Westcott Motor Car Company of Springfield, Ohio, in Organizing the Traffic Motor Truck Corporation, of which he is the president. Within three years' time this has become the largest exclusive builder of four thousand pounds' capacity motor trucks in the world and its product is used through every civilized country on the face of the globe. In addition to his presidency of the Traffic Motor Truck Corporation, Mr. Wilson is also the president of the Finance Investment Trust. His business career has been one of notable success and prosperity, due to his thoroughness, his splendid powers of organization, his systematic management of interests, his initiative and laudable purpose.

On the 21st of May, 1910, Mr. Wilson was married in Evansville, Indiana, to Miss Louise May, daughter of Adam and Phillipine May. They have become parents of two sons, Richard Henry and Louis Guy. Mr. Wilson belongs to the St. Louis Club. His political endorsement is given to republican principles and

he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, but he has never had time nor inclination to become an aspirant for public office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his rapidly developing business interests and today St. Louis classes him among her prominent business men.





Thos. W. Taylor

Thomas W. Taylor, M.D.



R. THOMAS W. TAYLOR, a well known urologist of St. Louis, was born at Newcastle in Staffordshire, England, March 4, 1880, his parents being James and Elizabeth (Onions) Taylor, who likewise were natives of the Merrie Isle. It was in the year 1882 that the father brought the family to the new world, settling originally in New Castle, Pennsylvania, while later he removed to Piqua, Ohio, where he successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits for many years. He passed away December 16, 1915, at the advanced age of eighty, while his wife died in Piqua, in 1914, at the age of seventy-nine. They were the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters.

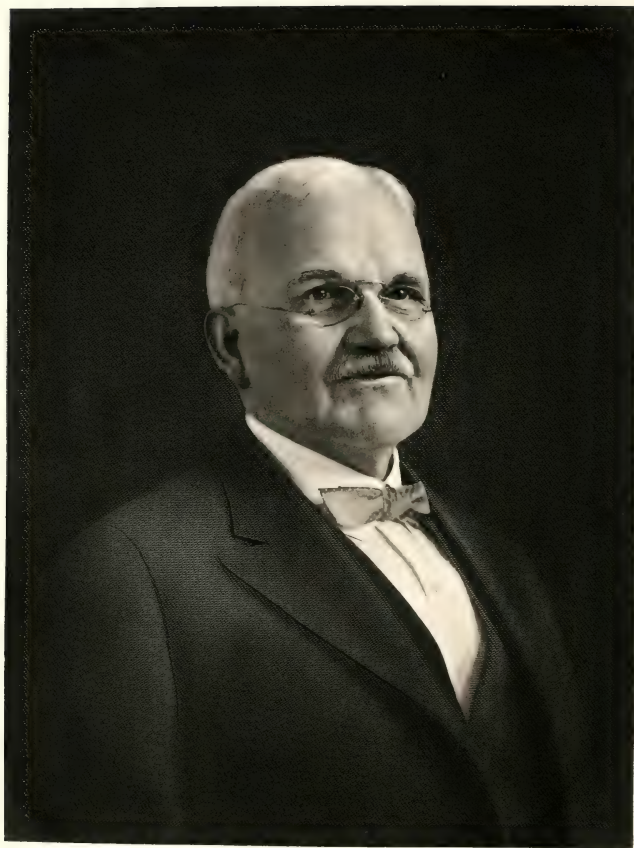
Dr. Taylor, the youngest of the family, was but a year old when brought to the new world. He was educated in the public schools of New Castle, Pennsylvania, and of Covington, Kentucky, and completed his academic work at the Ohio Northern University, where he remained to within three months of his graduation. In 1905 he came to St. Louis and entered the Washington University as a medical student, being graduated in 1909. After receiving his professional degree he served as an interne in the St. Louis City Hospital for five months and later spent eighteen months in the Missouri Pacific Railroad Hospital. He then entered upon private practice in association with Dr. J. L. Boehm, with whom he was associated for two years and four months. On the expiration of that period he removed to Birmingham, Alabama, in May, 1913, to take charge of the Hamilton Clinical Laboratory, with which he was connected for seven months. Later, however, he returned to St. Louis to accept the professorship of bacteriology and pathology in the National University of Arts and Sciences, continuing in that educational work until the close of the school. During this period he also engaged in private practice and likewise took post-graduate work under Dr. E. F. Tiedemann in bacteriology and pathology. He was one of the staff of the Skin and Cancer Hospital and is at present visiting dermatologist at the St. Louis City Hospital, Unit No. 3. During the World war Dr. Taylor served as a lieutenant of the United States navy, being stationed at the Naval Hospital at New Orleans with hospital unit No. 19, being honorably discharged February 22, 1919. He is a well known member of the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Medical Associations and also of the St. Louis Clinical Club.

On the 7th of September, 1915, in St. Louis, Dr. Taylor was married to Miss Grace P. Rundle, a native of this city and a daughter of John Rundle, representative of an English family. Dr. and Mrs. Taylor have become parents of two children: Grace Elizabeth, born in St. Louis, October 26, 1916; and Thomas Wilford, born February 24, 1920.

Thomas W. Taylor, M.D.

Dr. Taylor gives his political endorsement to the republican party and belongs to Pride of the West Lodge, No. 79, A. F. & A. M., also to the Alhambra Grotto. He is likewise connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. He finds recreation in reading and in Y. M. C. A. work, taking active and helpful interest in the latter, while many of his happiest hours are spent in his library. His course has been marked by a steady progress that has resulted from the development of his natural talent and power, thorough study and close application bringing him to the front in his chosen life work.





T. F. Child

Thomas Francis Cahill



CAHILL, THOMAS FRANCIS: President Cahill, Swift Manufacturing Company, 1112 to 1120 Market street, St. Louis, Missouri; manufacturers and jobbers of plumbing, heating and mill supplies. Born in St. Louis, May 22, 1857; son of Patrick Cahill and Ellen (Slattery) Cahill. Parents were both natives of County Tipperary, Ireland, and settled in St. Louis more than seventy years ago. The father, Patrick Cahill, engaged in the blacksmithing and horseshoeing business, which trade he had learned in Ireland and was associated with such men as Edward Butler, who later became so well known to all St. Louisans; P. J. and John Pauley, later known for their connection with the Fulton Iron Works.

Thomas F. Cahill received his education at St. Patrick's Parochial school, Seventh and Biddle streets, conducted by the Christian Brothers. At the age of fifteen he started out as an office boy for Sheffield & Stone, advertising agents, located at Fourth and Olive streets. In an adjoining office, at the same time, Festus J. Wade, a well known citizen of St. Louis, was employed in a similar capacity. Later Thomas F. Cahill engaged his services in a clerical capacity with Francis Whittaker & Sons, pork packers, at Sixth and Carr streets. About this time he had reached a decision as to the line he preferred to follow and engaged his services with M. C. Bignall & Company, dealers in heavy hardware supplies at No. 810 North Second street, where the groundwork was laid for his later success in business life. The firm was succeeded by Goulds & Ostrander and a few years later was taken over by the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company. In the intervening years Thos. F. Cahill had worked his way up until he eventually became the purchasing agent for the N. O. Nelson Company.

In the year of 1886, at the age of twenty-nine, the progressive spirit of success and self-confidence had awakened in him to such an extent that he resigned his position with the Nelson Company and formed the partnership known as Clegg, Cahill & Collins, manufacturers and jobbers of plumbing, heating and mill supplies. This partnership was succeeded by Cahill, Collins & Company; and later became Cahill, Swift & Company. The business was incorporated in September, 1898, as the Cahill, Swift Manufacturing Company and Thomas F. Cahill became president of the corporation. His instinct and ability to foresee market conditions, coupled with a liberal spirit towards his employees and the happy faculty of being able to surround himself with a capable, loyal corps of assistants, has made the business one of the most substantial and successful in their line.

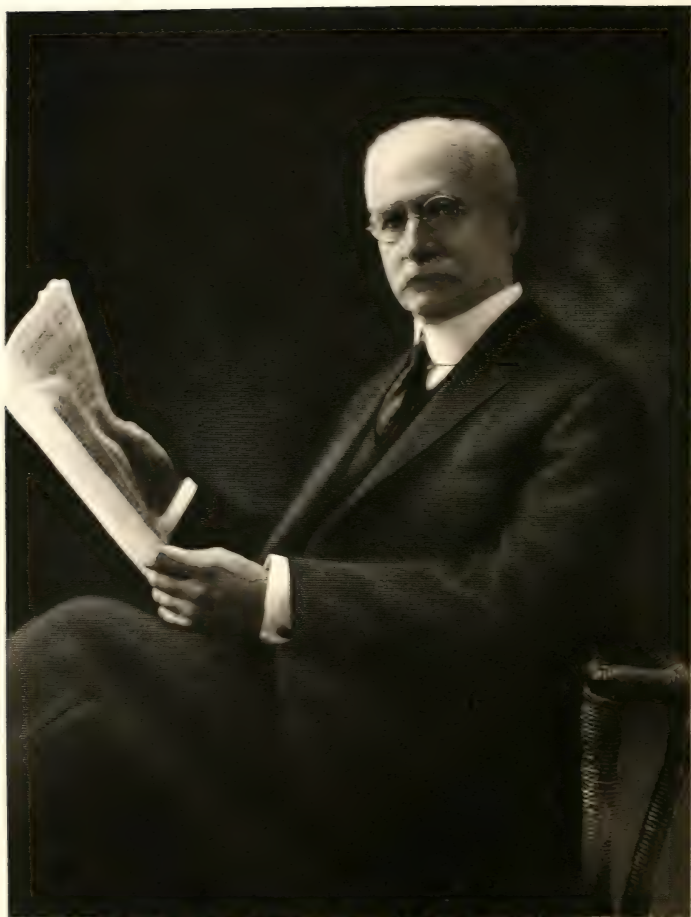
In 1884 Thomas F. Cahill was united in marriage to Miss Nora E. Sullivan, of St. Louis; and out of this happy union there was born to them seven sons and a daughter. The eldest son, John F. Cahill, is cashier and director of the Austin

Thomas Francis Cahill

National Bank, Chicago, Illinois; Mary E. Cahill, the daughter, lives with her parents at their beautiful home at Cahill avenue and Laclede road, Webster Groves, Missouri; Joseph died in infancy; Thomas F., Jr., is vice president of the Cahill, Swift Manufacturing Company; Roswell B. is receiving clerk for the same company; Francis J. is associated with the company as traveling salesman; Louis B. is in the office of the company; and Richard V. is a student at St. Louis University.

Thomas F. Cahill and family are members of the Roman Catholic church and he gives his political endorsement to the democratic party. He is a member of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and the Knights of Columbus. He has always been an active man and displayed a real enthusiasm for whatever particular undertaking he interested himself in. His genial mannerism and kindly, charitable disposition have won for him a host of friends and admirers who esteem him highly and recognize the latent talent which has enabled him to build up a high place in the business and social life of the community. But above all he is a home loving man, devoted to his family and asks nothing better than an evening at home surrounded by those he loves and who love him.





A. E. Ewing

Arthur Eugene Ewing, M.D.



R. ARTHUR EUGENE EWING was born near Cartersville, Georgia, April 26, 1855, his parents being Whitley Thomas and Hannah Jane (Pettingill) Ewing. The father was also a practicing physician and in his college work had received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Medicine. He provided his son with liberal educational advantages, the latter attending private schools in Gadsden, Alabama, from 1862 until 1874, when he entered Dartmouth College, where he studied for four years and received the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1878. He then took up the profession of teaching and was principal of the public school at Gadsden, Alabama, through the succeeding year. He regarded this, however, merely as an initial step to other professional labor, for during his teaching period he devoted his leisure time to the study of law in the office of Aiken & Martin and was admitted to the bar at Gadsden in 1879. However, he had not yet taken up the line which was to become his life work and in 1880 entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which he was graduated with the M.D. degree in 1883. In 1912 he received the M.A. degree from Washington University in the department of zoology.

During his medical course he was assistant to Drs. John T. Hodgen and Henry H. Mudd of St. Louis in 1881 and from 1882 until 1886 held a similar position with Drs. John Green and M. H. Post. He afterward went abroad and did post-graduate work in ophthalmology and general pathology at the Koenigliche Christian-Albrechts University at Kiel, Germany, from 1886 to 1888. Following his return to America he again became associated with Drs. Green and Post, a relationship that existed during the lives of his associates—more than twenty years.

While serving as assistant to Dr. Green, who was professor of ophthalmology at the St. Louis Medical College, he was instrumental in founding the eye clinic at the O'Fallon dispensary of the St. Louis Medical College, which later merged with the eye clinic of the Missouri Medical College and the eye clinic of the St. Louis Children's Hospital into the present ophthalmic clinic of Washington University. For a number of years he was in charge of the eye clinic of St. Luke's Hospital until it was transferred in 1895 to the eye clinic of Washington University. In 1895 he was appointed clinical lecturer of ophthalmology in the medical department of Washington University and clinical professor of ophthalmology in 1902, a position which he held until 1921, when he was honored with the title of professor emeritus of ophthalmology by the University. In his connection with the University it was his purpose to found an ophthalmic department which should be ably represented in every branch of ophthalmology. This he has lived to see accomplished. Also he has been active in encouraging the

growth of the medical department of the University from a semi-private medical college to a great university medical institution with all the connections necessary to a finished medical education. For many years he served on the staff of the Deaconess Home and Hospital. Resigning from this position he became a member of the staff of the St. Luke's Hospital, a position which he still holds. He is also a member of the staff of the Barnard Skin and Cancer Hospital, the St. Louis Children's Hospital and the Barnes Hospital. He is a member of the St. Louis Academy of Science, the St. Louis Medical Society, the St. Louis Ophthalmic Society, the American Ophthalmological Society, the American Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association, the Academy of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology, the Phi Beta Pi and the Sigma Xi.

Dr. Ewing was married in Chattanooga, Tennessee, to Josephine Willard, a daughter of Charles Abner and Harriet Frances Willard. Their family consists of two children: Margaret Frances and Charlotte Eugenia.

Dr. Ewing is an able physician of international prominence. He is widely known as an educator and his medical investigations have secured for him an honorable place in medical literature.





Edwin J. Goodrich

Edwin H. Conrades



DWIN H. CONRADES was born in St. Louis, Missouri, July 22, 1861, a son of John H. and Mary C. (Freese) Conrades. He was educated in the schools of St. Louis and on the 11th of October, 1887, was married in this city to Miss Louise R. Stifel, by whom he has two children, Paul E. and Otto S. Conrades.

Mr. Conrades is the president of the Donk Brothers Coal & Coke Company, the St. Louis, Troy & Eastern Railroad Company, the St. Louis & Illinois Belt Railway, the East St. Louis, Columbia & Waterloo Railway, the St. Louis Material & Supply Company, the Merchants & Manufacturers Investment Company, the Tyler Street Realty Company and the Stifel Estate Company, vice president of the Conrades Manufacturing Company and the General Protestant Orphans' Home and a director of the Liberty Central Trust Company and the St. Louis Altenheim.

Fraternally Mr. Conrades is known as a Knight Templar Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine and he has also attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association, the St. Louis Club, the Sunset Hill Country Club and the Riverview Club. His office is at No. 316 North Fourth street, St. Louis, while his residence is at No. 2013 St. Louis avenue.





W. Andrew Lee

W. Antoine Hall, M.D.



DR. WILLIAM ANTOINE HALL, whose connection with the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Medical Associations keeps him thoroughly informed concerning the progress that is being made by the medical profession, has for twenty-seven years engaged in practice in St. Louis. He was born in Clinton county, Missouri, October 3, 1869, and is a son of Jeremiah S. Hall, a native of Clinton county, Missouri, and a representative of one of the old families of this state that came from Tennessee, the grandfather, Elisha Hall, removing from the latter state to Missouri, where he took up the occupation of farming, settling in Clinton county about 1830. He there secured government land and thus early became identified with the agricultural development of the state. He was accompanied by his two brothers, James Calhoun and John Hall. Throughout his remaining days Elisha Hall continued a resident of Missouri, passing away in 1858, at the age of forty-two years. His son, Jeremiah S. Hall, was reared and educated in Clinton county and he, too, followed the occupation of farming after attaining his majority. Later, however, he turned his attention to merchandising, but later lived retired, making his home at Edgerton, Missouri, where in well earned rest he enjoyed the fruits of his former toil until death called him, October 12, 1920. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church and his political belief that of the democratic party. He was an ardent supporter and enthusiastic member of the Masonic fraternity and exemplified in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft. He married Julia J. Aker, a native of Clay county, Missouri, and a daughter of Martin J. and Ann (Rollins) Aker, the latter a direct descendant of William Penn. The grandfather in the Aker line came from Virginia and was of German lineage. The mother of Dr. Hall passed away in 1875, at the age of twenty-eight years, leaving two children, the daughter being Bertha Hall, who became the wife of Moses M. Standiford and passed away May 15, 1913, at the age of thirty-nine years.

Dr. Hall was educated in the public schools of Clinton county and in Plattsburg College, from which he was graduated. Before completing that course, however, he studied medicine for two years under direction of his uncle, Dr. William H. Lewis, and later entered the Marion Sims Medical College of this city, winning his professional degree in 1893. Following his graduation he served for two years as interne in the St. Louis Baptist Hospital and thus gained the broad and valuable experience obtained through hospital practice. Since that time he has been continuously and successfully engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery and his practice makes steady demand upon his time and energies. He keeps in touch with modern methods and the latest scientific researches and discoveries concerning the laws of health and displays much ability in the

diagnosis of his cases. He is also the president of the Cap-Keystone Printing Company.

On the 9th of December, 1903, Dr. Hall was married in Belleville, Kansas, to Miss Grace Caldwell, a native of Savannah, Missouri, and a daughter of Judge John R. and Elizabeth (Farley) Caldwell, who belonged to one of the old families of Savannah, Missouri. She is also a direct descendant of Judge Shannon, who was governor of both Ohio and Kansas. To Dr. and Mrs. Hall have been born eight children, six of whom are living: Preston C.; William C.; Lee Aker and Lawrence Shannon, twins; Robert Antoine and Grace Eleanor.

Politically Dr. Hall is a democrat where national questions and issues are involved, but casts a local independent ballot. He belongs to Lambskin Lodge, No. 460, A. F. & A. M.; Shekinah Chapter, R. A. M.; Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine; Missouri Consistory, S. P. R. S.; Alhambra Grotto; and the Eastern Star, his identification being with Barber Chapter, No. 31, of which he is past patron. He is in charge of the Grotto band and finds his chief recreation in instrumental music. He also belongs to Wilde Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F. The major part of his time and attention, however, is concentrated upon his professional duties, which are arduous and extensive, for aside from the general practice of medicine he is acting as chief surgeon for a large number of industrial plants, including the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company and others and the profession and the public recognize his ability in his chosen field of work.





Cyrus F. Blanke

Cyrus F. Blanke



CYRUS F. BLANKE, president of the C. F. Blanke Tea & Coffee Company of St. Louis, was born October 24, 1862, in Marine, Illinois, a son of Fred G. and Caroline (Ortzig) Blanke. The father was born in Germany and came to America in 1847. He carried on general merchandising at Marine, Illinois, for a number of years, but his marriage was celebrated in St. Louis. To him and his wife were born ten children, seven sons and three daughters, of whom Cyrus F. is the fifth in order of birth. Four children, three sons and a daughter, have passed away, while those who survive are: Emma, the widow of Charles Spies; Maude, the widow of Harry Amanda; Albert G., who is engaged in the real estate business in St. Louis and who married Lillie Verborg; Richard, who wedded Hazel Thompson; Fred; and Cyrus F. of this review.

The last named was educated in the public schools of Marine, Illinois, and also attended a commercial college in St. Louis, thus qualifying for the responsibilities of business life. He started out as a clerk in a retail grocery store in St. Louis when sixteen years of age and between the ages of seventeen and nineteen years was a clerk in a St. Louis wholesale tobacco factory. He then became connected with the Steinwender-Stoffregen Coffee Company and acted as collector for that house for two years. On the expiration of that period he went on the road as a traveling salesman for them and spent seven years in that connection, thus reaching the age of twenty-eight. He next embarked in business on his own account under the name of C. F. Blanke & Company, teas and coffees. This was in 1890 and through the intervening period he has successfully engaged in business, his trade having steadily grown until his is one of the leading concerns of the kind in the southwest. They roast coffee, manufacture spices and handle teas and other lines. Mr. Blanke is also the president of the St. Louis Tin & Sheet Metal Working Company, which does an annual business of two million dollars and employs three hundred and fifty people. He is likewise the president of the Blanke-Baer Extract & Preserving Company, is the president of the St. Louis Soluble Tea & Coffee Company and has other important business connections. In fact, his cooperation and his judgment are considered a valuable asset in the successful conduct of any business enterprise with which he becomes associated. He is a man of broad vision and of keen sagacity, readily recognizing the opportunities which business conditions present and the chances for improving such conditions. During the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held in St. Louis, he served as a director the entire time, from the early beginning until the fair was closed and its business interests wound up. At the time of the World war Mr. Blanke furnished coffee in soluble form for the army at the request of the government and twenty-four hours after receiving the order had doubled

the capacity of his factory. His tin and sheet metal factory also turned out hard bread cans for the army, increasing their output to forty thousand a day.

On the 30th of December, 1889, in Clinton, Missouri, Mr. Blanke was married to Miss Eugenia Frowein, a daughter of A. P. and Augusta (Mueller) Frowein, the former now deceased, while the latter resides in Independence, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Blanke have one child, Eugenia, now the wife of Walter S. Graham, who is a director of the St. Louis Tin & Sheet Metal Working Company and resides in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Blanke make their home at Webster Groves. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M.; St. Louis Chapter, R. A. M.; Ascalon Commandery, K. T.; and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Elks lodge and is well known in the club circles of the city as a member of the Sunset Hill Country Club, the Century Boat Club and the Riverview Club. He likewise belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Convention Publicity Bureau. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and his religious faith is that of the Lutheran church. The greater part of his life has been spent in St. Louis, where he has long been recognized as a most enterprising and progressive business man and one whose cooperation can also be counted upon to further plans and measures having to do with municipal projects and civic development and honor.





Geo. C. Lebrecht

John C. Lebrecht, M.D.



R. JOHN C. LEBRECHT, a St. Louis physician with offices in the Park building, was born July 28, 1859, in the city which is still his home, his parents being John and Louisa J. (Ludwig) Lebrecht. The father was a graduate of the St. Louis Medical College and was associated with Professor Charles Pope, who founded the first O'Fallon dispensary, located at Seventh and Clark avenue in St. Louis. During the Civil war he served on the Union side from Missouri as a surgeon, being on duty throughout the period of hostilities. He survived his military experience for only a brief time, passing away December 4, 1865. In the maternal line Dr. Lebrecht also comes from ancestry connected with the medical profession. Among his mother's people was Dr. Valentine Ludwig, a leading practitioner in St. Louis in 1840. Her brother, Charles V. F. Ludwig, served as a surgeon from Mirsoui in the Civil war and in days of peace devoted his attention to the practice of medicine. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. John Lebrecht was celebrated in St. Louis and they became the parents of but two children, the younger being a daughter who died in infancy.

Dr. John C. Lebrecht of this review, the only son, was educated in private schools of St. Louis and in the St. Louis University, pursuing a classical course through six years and then taking up the study of medicine. He was graduated from the Washington University Medical College in 1882 with the M. D. degree and afterward served as an interne in the St. Louis City Hospital. From 1883 to the present time he has been a successful general practitioner, specializing to some extent on diseases of women and children. His office is now located in the Park building and his practice is extensive and of an important character. During the World war he made application to serve and was placed on the reserve list.

Dr. Lebrecht is married and has four children, two sons and two daughters: Josephine L., living at home with her father; Louise J., also at home; Charles P., who died at the age of four years; and John, who died at the age of six and a half years.

During the World war Dr. Lebrecht subscribed liberally to all war activities and has always been a progressive and public-spirited citizen. He belongs to Keystone Lodge, No. 243, A. F. & A. M.; to Bellefontaine Chapter, No. 25, R. A. M.; Ascalon Commandery, No. 16, K. T.; and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also identified with the Knights of Pythias and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He has ever been a close student of his profession and along strictly professional lines his membership connections are with the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.



W. A. Johnson

Walter A. Johnson



ALTER A. JOHNSON, president of the Missouri Life & Accident Insurance Company, with offices in the Metropolitan building, was born near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on a farm, November 23, 1869. His father, B. P. Johnson, is a native of Tennessee, and is now a farmer near Waco, Texas. An uncle, Willis Johnson, was killed while serving with the Confederate forces in the Civil War. The mother of Walter A. Johnson bore the maiden name of Ella Norman and was born in Tennessee. The family has been represented in America through several generations. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson was celebrated near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and to them were born five children, three sons and two daughters: Walter A.; E. N., who married Fannie Williams; R. E., who wedded Mary Emma Magill and is living in Waco, Texas; Kate, the wife of Charles Childs, a resident of Mart, Texas; and Mary, the wife of Alfred Looney, residing in Axtill, Texas.

Walter A. Johnson was educated in the country schools near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, his training being equivalent to a high school education. In 1895 he turned his attention to the insurance business as a solicitor for the National Life & Accident Insurance Company of Nashville, Tennessee, and was there until 1902, during which time he rose to the position of superintendent. In the year indicated he went to Louisville, Kentucky, for the above company in the capacity of superintendent and remained in that city until 1907. He then came to St. Louis and organized the Missouri Life & Accident Insurance Company, of which he became the president, and throughout the intervening years to the present time he has wisely and successfully directed the affairs of the corporation, which has its offices in the Metropolitan building. The business under his able guidance has greatly developed and the corporation has become one of the strong insurance companies of the state.

On the 25th of December, 1904, in Louisville, Kentucky, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Pearl Tinsley, daughter of J. A. and Mary E. Tinsley, of Louisville, Kentucky, and a sister of James A. Tinsley, who served in the World war as a member of the Tank Corps in France.

Mr. Johnson during the World war period spent much of his time in securing subscriptions for the Liberty loans and in promoting various other branches of war work. In politics he is an independent democrat, usually voting for the party, yet not considering himself bound by party ties. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church. He belongs to the Glen Echo Country Club, also to the Sunset Hill Country Club and his social qualities have won for him many friends in club circles and among those with whom he has come in contact through other relations of life.



Adrian Nichols

Adrian D. Nichols, D.O.



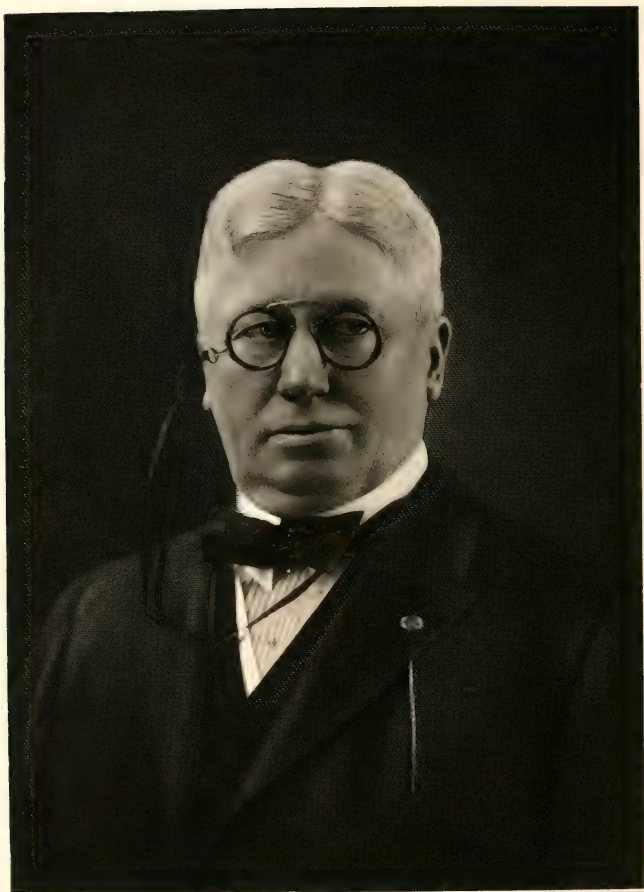
THE school of osteopathy has a worthy representative in Adrian D. Nichols, who is a successful practitioner of St. Louis, and since his graduation from the Kirksville School of Osteopathy has practiced in this city. He was born on a farm near Nashville, Illinois, April 17, 1870, and is a son of David William and Tabitha (Ballard) Nichols. The father, a native of the state of New York, was born in what was then known as Bath Village, but is now the city of Syracuse. He was a son of William Nichols who came to America from Scotland in early life. David W. Nichols was born in 1832 and pursued his education in the schools of Michigan, to which state his parents removed when he was quite young. Later the family home was established at Quincy, Illinois, where he was residing at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. Upon President Lincoln's call to arms he was one of the first to enlist, joining Major Wood's One Hundred Day Men. The commander later turned his troops over to the Mulligan Brigade at Lexington. They were exchanged as prisoners of war at Jefferson Barracks, after being kept there for a time. They were paroled and discharged at Hannibal, Missouri. Later Mr. Nichols joined the forces of General Curtis at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, and at Corinth joined the troops under General Dodge as a scout, serving in that capacity until the close of the war. He was then invalided and sent to Cairo, Illinois, for he was a member of the Fiftieth Illinois Regiment and claimed Cairo as his home. While at Corinth he was under the direct command of Captain Von Sellers. When he had regained his health, following the close of the war, he settled near Cairo, and there turned his attention to farming. He was ever a staunch republican, standing loyally by the party which was the defense of the Union during the dark days of the Civil war and has ever been the party of reform and progress. Fraternally he was connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He passed away in March, 1910, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years, and thus closed a life of activity and usefulness in which his patriotic duty was ever an outstanding feature in his career. When Abraham Lincoln became the candidate for presidency in 1860 David W. Nichols cast the only vote for him in his precinct, which was situated just across from West Quincy. When it became known who was the "offender" in this matter things were made very unpleasant for him in the neighborhood and he was obliged to keep strict watch that no harm would befall him. He never hesitated to support his honest convictions, however, and when the trouble between the north and the south culminated in the outbreak of the Civil war he at once responded and valiantly fought for the defense of the Union, while in the later years of his life, through all the period of peace that followed, he was consistently loyal to the stars and stripes just as he had been when he followed the nation's starry banner on the battle fields of the south. His wife

was a native of Moscow, Mississippi, and a representative of an old southern family. She became the mother of six children, four sons and two daughters.

Dr. Nichols of this review, the fourth in order of birth in the family, was educated in the public schools of Quincy, Illinois, and of De Soto, Missouri. His first line of work was railroading and his first employment was in connection with the construction of ten miles of road for the Frisco system between Red Fork and Sapulpa, Oklahoma. While thus engaged he made the first discoveries of oil in that locality. This he called to the attention of others, speaking to men whom he thought might make use of his discovery, but they treated the subject with indifference, remarking that outside of Pennsylvania no such thing as oil was to be found. From his first railroad position Dr. Nichols worked his way upward until he became assistant general baggage agent at Springfield, Missouri, where he resided, in the employ of the Frisco system from 1887 until 1901. In the latter year he removed to St. Louis, taking up his abode here in the month of October. He accepted a position with the Terminal railroad and afterward entered the transportation department of the Wabash Railroad at St. Louis, continuing with that corporation until March 31, 1905, when, having determined to enter upon a professional career, he matriculated in the College of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, entering the last two years class to be graduated from that college. He completed his course in June, 1907, and returning to St. Louis, opened an office in the Frisco building, in which he has since continuously and successfully followed his profession, building up a large and growing practice as the years have gone by. He is a member of the National Association of Osteopaths, also the State and St. Louis Associations and of the last named served as president for four years from 1908 until 1912.

On the 2d of November, 1897, Dr. Nichols was married in St. Louis to Miss Ethel Gray, a native of Springfield, Missouri, a daughter of Dr. William G. and Caroline (McCluer) Gray, the former a prominent physician of Springfield. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols have become the parents of four children: Florence, born in Springfield, April 7, 1900; Caroline, who was born in Springfield, July 16, 1901, and died in St. Louis May 20, 1912; Adrian D., born in St. Louis November 24, 1903; and Wilma Gray, born in Kirksville, Missouri, October 9, 1905. Mrs. Nichols is a direct descendant in the maternal line of General Greene of Revolutionary war fame.

Dr. Nichols and his wife are members of Cabanne Methodist church, South, and in his political belief he is a republican, stanchly supporting the party. He is today one of the oldest osteopathic practitioners of St. Louis, having for thirteen years followed the profession in this city and throughout the intervening period his ability has been attested in the large practice which has been accorded him.



L. Greene

Henry Greve



HENRY GREVE, a member of Governor Hyde's staff and one of the prominent business men of St. Louis, has made his home in this city since 1875 and through the intervening period his steady progress and advancement along business lines have brought him to a place of prominence and distinction, for he is now sole owner and president of the John Wahl commission Company and is also a director of the Liberty-Central Trust Company. A native of Germany, he was born in Velen, Westphalia, on the 6th of March, 1856, his parents being Henry and Maria Anna (Brueggemann) Greve, who were also natives of Germany, where the father engaged extensively and successfully in dealing in live stock.

Liberal educational advantages were accorded Henry Greve, who attended the public and high schools of his native country and afterward became a student in the University of Coesfeld in Westphalia. His liberal training constituted the foundation upon which has been built his later success. America, "the land of opportunity," attracted him in 1873, and bidding adieu to friends and native country, he sailed for the new world, first taking up his abode in Dyersville, Iowa, where he initiated his business career by accepting a clerkship in a general store. He afterward removed to Quincy, Illinois, where he was again connected with mercantile interests and later resided for a time in Helena, Montana, and in San Francisco, California.

The year 1875 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Greve in St. Louis, where he has since made his home, and as the years have passed he has gained a place among the prominent forceful and resourceful business men of the city. He here engaged in the dry goods business for a period of five years, representing New York manufacturers and jobbers, and in 1881 became connected with the John Wahl Commission Company, grain commission merchants, now specializing in pig lead and zinc, their trade in lead and zinc scarcely being surpassed by any enterprise of the kind in the United States. In 1890 Mr. Greve became the vice president and general manager of the company, while today he is sole owner of the business and chief executive officer, having since 1910 been the president. The thoroughness with which he studied and mastered the business, leading to the development of ability, now enables him most wisely to control the affairs of the corporation, the metal sales of which aggregate twenty-five million dollars. In directing its policy and promoting its trade Mr. Greve has displayed marked administrative ability and executive control and he is recognized as a dynamic force in the commercial world. His sound judgment guides him in everything he undertakes and his enterprise surmounts all difficulties and obstacles that arise in connection with the business.

Henry Greve

On the 29th of December, 1881, Mr. Greve was married to Miss Josephine Wahl, of St. Louis, daughter of John Wahl, who was the president of the John Wahl Commission Company and who was one of the organizers and early presidents of the German Savings Institution, now the Liberty-Central Trust Company. Mrs. Greve passed away October 3, 1919, mourned by all who knew her. Her death was indeed the occasion of deep and widespread regret to many friends as well as to her immediate family. Mr. and Mrs. Greve had traveled life's journey together for thirty-seven years and theirs was largely an ideal companionship, so that the death of his wife has been an almost unbearable blow to Mr. Greve. She was a woman of most charitable disposition and was continually extending a helping hand to those who needed assistance, yet her kindness and benevolence were of the most unostentatious character. Her tact enabled her to know just how to approach each individual and thus the recipients of her bounty never lost their self-respect through accepting her generosity. To Mr. and Mrs. Greve were born five children: Edwin Joseph, who is now treasurer of the John Wahl Commission Company, married Cecil Francis Brown, a daughter of George W. and Anna Brown of Cherokee, Kansas, and they have one daughter, Gloria Joan, born January 13, 1920; Robert Francis, secretary of the John Wahl Commission Company, married Bertha K. Trorlicht, daughter of Henry A. and Alice Trorlicht, of St. Louis. Elizabeth, the only daughter, usually known to her friends as Bessie, makes her home with her father. She greatly enjoys travel and has been abroad on several occasions, visiting various points of the world. John Henry, the oldest son, died at the age of five years, and Henry Wahl Greve, the youngest son, died at the age of three years.

Mr. Greve is a man of splendid physique and of striking appearance and personality. He is a great lover of all outdoor sports and keeps in splendid condition at all times through his outdoor exercise. He has long displayed great fondness for fine horses and owns what is conceded to be the finest saddle horse in the state of Missouri, called Forest Park. Mr. Greve can be seen almost daily riding him through the park of the same name. He also greatly enjoys aquatic sports and is a good swimmer. He is very popular in club circles, holding membership in the St. Louis Club, the Missouri Athletic Association and the Sunset Hill Country Club. He is likewise a member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange and in New York has a membership in the Siwanoy Country Club.

Mr. Greve belongs to the Catholic Church and is noted in Catholic circles for his philanthropy and generous support to many benevolent projects. He presented to the St. Louis Cathedral the archbishop's throne at the altar and gave the organ to the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes. While he belongs to the Catholic church, his good deeds are not confined alone thereto, for he supports many worthy causes. He is a member of Governor Hyde's staff, which bespeaks the esteem in which he is held by the new republican governor of Missouri. He is a world-wide traveler and is especially familiar with the points of modern and historic interest and of scenic beauty in Europe. His social spirit makes him a most congenial companion, and he is a broad-minded man with whom association means expansion and elevation, while his business record is of inspirational value to the world.



Walter E. Kirchner

Walter C. G. Kirchner, M.D.



WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY is the alma mater of many of the ablest physicians and surgeons of St. Louis, men who have enjoyed the thorough training of that school and in their profession have won advancement by reason of their thorough ability and skill. In the field of surgery Dr. Walter C. G. Kirchner is well known and Missouri is therefore proud to number him among her native sons. He was born in St.

Charles, July 14, 1875, and is a son of Dr. Henry A. Kirchner, who was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and was of German descent, the grandfather being Dr. Henry C. A. Kirchner, who became the founder of the American branch of the family. He was not only a physician and surgeon, but was also a graduate in chemistry and pharmacy and was one of the founders of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. Later he completed his medical course in the old St. Louis Medical College and here resided to the time of his death, actively engaged in practice for many years, passing away in 1902, at the advanced age of eighty-seven. His son, Dr. Henry A. Kirchner, was reared and educated in St. Louis and was graduated from the St. Louis Medical College, after which he devoted his time to professional duties until death ended his labors. He began practice in St. Charles, where he remained until 1881 and then returned to St. Louis, where he successfully followed his profession throughout his remaining days. He was born in 1850 and had therefore attained the age of sixty-one years when called to his final rest in 1911. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Caroline Schneider, was born in St. Louis, a daughter of F. A. H. Schneider, who was of German birth and came to this city in 1849. He had been condemned to death in Germany because of his writings and attitude against German political measures then in vogue and in support of the principles of freedom and democracy. Accordingly he had to flee from his native country and sought a haven in "the land of the free and the home of the brave." He was an editor, devoting his attention to journalism, and was also the author of French and German works dealing largely with government reforms. His daughter, Mrs. Kirchner, was reared and educated in St. Louis, where she still makes her home. By her marriage she became the mother of two children, the younger being Elida, the wife of Hon. Hugo Muench, one of the leading jurists of St. Louis.

The son, Dr. Walter C. G. Kirchner, after completing a course in the Central high school of St. Louis, attended Washington University, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1897. He then took up the study of medicine, pursuing a four years' course and winning his M. D. degree in 1901. Following his graduation he served for one year as junior interne in the City Hospital and for one year as senior interne, and when Dr. John Young Brown became superintendent of the hospital Dr. Kirchner was made assistant superintendent, continuing to

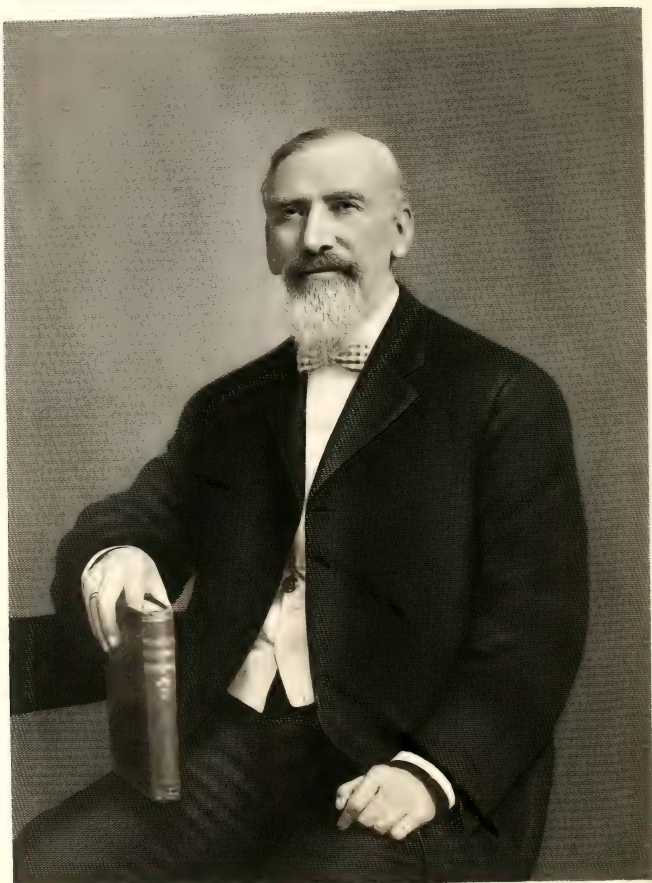
fill that position for four years. He was then appointed by Mayor Rolla Wells as superintendent and surgeon in charge and continued to act in that capacity for three years or until 1910, when a new charter changed the mode of appointments. During Dr. Kirchner's term the hospital was much improved and placed upon a modern basis. He had traveled and visited the principal hospitals throughout the United States and as a result was instrumental in bringing about many reforms and improvements in the institution. He also initiated a regular visiting staff, a course not previously followed.

After severing his public professional connections Dr. Kirchner traveled abroad, visiting and studying in the principal surgical centers of Italy, France, Austria, Germany and England. He thus acquainted himself with the advanced methods followed by leading physicians and surgeons of London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Rome. He spent one year abroad, engaged in study and research work, and then returned to St. Louis, where he entered upon private practice as a surgeon, in which branch of the profession he has since been engaged. In 1911 he became a member of the visiting staff in surgery of the St. Louis City Hospital and has served in that connection through the intervening years. He is also on the consulting staff of St. John's Hospital and is connected with the Washington University Unit at the City Hospital in surgery. His name is widely known throughout the country by reason of his contributions to leading medical journals and he is the author of a work entitled "Acute Abdominal Surgery," soon to be published. His professional membership relations are many, for he is identified with the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Association of Surgeons of St. Louis, and is a fellow of the following national societies: the Southern Surgical & Gynecological Society, the American College of Surgeons, the American Association of Obstetricians, Gynecologists & Abdominal Surgeons and is an ex-president of the City Hospital Alumni Association.

Dr. Kirchner's professional ability enabled him to render valuable service to his country during the World war. He was on duty with the American Expeditionary Force in France from February, 1918, until August 8, 1919, and was honorably discharged at that date with the rank of major. He had previously served as vice-president and member of the St. Louis Officers Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A. In addition to all of his other professional activities Dr. Kirchner served as assistant bacteriologist of the health department of St. Louis from 1899 until 1901 and was instructor in bacteriology in the medical department of the Washington University in 1903.

On the 15th of September, 1915, Dr. Kirchner was married in Ravinia, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago, to Miss Margery Scheel Rosing, a native of that state and a daughter of Ulric and Anna Rosing.

Politically Dr. Kirchner maintains an independent course. His appreciation of the social amenities of life is indicated in his membership in the University and City Clubs. Always a resident of Missouri, he is well known in the state and has gained professional prominence and distinction. "To the manner born," both his father and grandfather having been physicians, he has so directed his efforts as to keep in touch with the advanced thought and scientific methods of the profession and guided by high purposes has made for himself a creditable name and place as a physician and surgeon of St. Louis.



August G. Tönnies

August G. Tonnies



AUGUST G. TONNIES, president of the Colorprint Label Company of St. Louis, was born January 13, 1844, in Welsede, in the Province of Hanover, Germany, a son of Christian and Susanna (Hovenkohl) Tonnies. The father was a forester and spent his entire life in his native land. Both he and his wife were born in Duingen, Germany, and in 1850 removed to Dissen, Germany.

August G. Tonnies was educated in the public schools of Duingen, Aschendorf and Rothenfelde and also the high school at Dissen, and while a student in the last named institution specialized in the study of foreign languages, becoming proficient in English, French, Latin and other tongues. In 1858, at the age of fourteen years, he came to America, making his way direct to St. Louis, where he arrived on the 28th of September. On the 27th of March, 1859, he secured employment in the book store of John W. McIntyre and later entered the same line of business on his own account, continuing successfully in that field until 1875, his store being located at the corner of 14th and Clinton streets. On the 24th of October of the latter year he became manager of the Eden Publishing House at Eighteenth and Chouteau avenue, successfully conducting the affairs of the business for twenty years. This company was engaged in the publication of religious books for the Evangelical Synod. Since 1910 Mr. Tonnies has been president of the Colorprint Label Company which he organized and which is one of the largest of the kind in the west. They turn out work of the highest degree of skill and efficiency and their patronage is now very extensive.

On the 11th of April, 1867, in St. Louis, Mr. Tonnies was married to Miss Henrietta Louisa Peters, a native of Rothenfelde, Germany. They have become parents of six sons and two daughters: Fred L.; George F., deceased; August H.; Susanna W.; Henrietta; Louis G., who has passed away; Alfred K.; and Harry A.

Mr. Tonnies is a member of the Evangelical Deaconess Home and Hospital Society. In politics he is a staunch republican, having for many years supported the party. His military service was with the Missouri Militia from 1862 until 1864 as a member of Company B and of Company F of the Eleventh Missouri Regiment. He is much interested in philately or stamp collecting, and has a very fine display of stamps from every corner of the globe. For almost two-thirds of a century Mr. Tonnies has been a resident of St. Louis, sixty-three years having passed since he came to the city, a poor boy but with courage and determination bravely to face conditions of life and make the best of his opportunities. Thomas Arnold has said, "The difference between one boy and another lies not so much in talent as in energy." The latter quality Mr. Tonnies possessed in large measure and his untiring industry has carried him steadily forward, in-

dustry that has been guided by the sound judgment that comes from wide experience, so that today he is ranked with the successful men of St. Louis and is controlling one of the important printing establishments of the city in which he is a large stockholder.





James F. Clancy M.D.

James F. Clancy, M. D.



ONE of the young professional men of St. Louis who has gained distinction in his special line is Dr. James F. Clancy, who has established himself as a skilled and successful surgeon. His life record stands in contradistinction of the old adage that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, for he is a native son of St. Louis, his birth having here occurred September 28, 1886. His parents, James B. and Mary A. (McDonald) Clancy, were natives of Ireland, the former born in Cork and the latter in County Mayo. In young manhood and womanhood they came to the United States, settling in St. Louis where they were subsequently married and still reside.

Dr. Clancy was educated in the Catholic parochial schools and in the St. Louis University, from which he received his M. D. degree in 1912. In the previous year he had been appointed interne at St. Mary's Hospital and his last year's medical study was pursued in that institution. He served an internship of two years and for a similar period was resident physician of St. Mary's Hospital. In July, 1915, he opened an office in South St. Louis at the corner of Cherokee street and Michigan avenue for the private practice of medicine and for general surgical work. In June, 1918, he was called to service in the European war and in July of that year sailed for France, being attached to the surgical staff of the base hospital at Nevers, France. In January, 1919, he was transferred to the army of occupation at Coblenz, Germany, and there remained to the time of his discharge in June, 1919. He had been commissioned lieutenant and three days after his discharge his commission as captain reached him, after having followed him from point to point through France and Germany since the previous March.

Upon his return to St. Louis Captain Clancy opened an office on the 1st of July, 1919. His establishment is situated at Nos. 836-7 University Club building and is equipped in a most modern manner for the conduct of a practice in general surgery, to which he now confines his attention. He is on the staff of St. Mary's Hospital and also is a representative of the anatomical and pathological departments of the St. Louis University. Within a very brief period he has established himself among the skilled and successful surgeons of St. Louis and his powers are developing rapidly, bringing him to a place in the front rank of the representatives of the profession in this city. He belongs to the St. Louis Medical Society, the St. Louis Surgical Clinic, the Missouri State Medical Society and the American Medical Association and is a member of the Catholic Hospital Association of the United States and Canada.

Dr. Clancy was reared in the Catholic faith and has always been identified with the church. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, his membership

being with Missouri Council, No. 858. Along strictly social lines he is connected with the Western Rowing Club and the Triple A Club, the Amateur Athletic Association and the University Club. His interest, however, centers in his professional duties. While he most willingly responded to the country's call for aid in the great World war he at the same time profited much by his wide experience on the other side of the Atlantic and his comprehensive studies at home have placed him in a position where he is well qualified to take charge of most important professional duties. His practice is steadily increasing and his position has become an enviable one.





W. J. Knight

Walter Joseph Knight



ALTER JOSEPH KNIGHT, a consulting engineer of St. Louis, was born in Evergreen, Alabama, July 14, 1882. The paternal grandparents were also natives of that state. The Knight family comes of English ancestry. The grandfather met death by drowning in the Alabama river while a passenger on a boat which was wrecked and from which there were no survivors. James V. Knight, the father, who is also a native of Alabama, is still living in that state. During the most of his life he has devoted his attention to general merchandising as a wholesale dealer. He was but sixteen years of age when he enlisted for service in the Confederate army. He fought with the southern forces for four years and was under the direct command of General Lee when the latter surrendered at Appomattox Court House on the 9th of April. During the latter part of his service he was a scout and was twice wounded in action. He married Mary T. Brantley, a daughter of Brigadier General W. F. Brantley of the Confederate army, who was a distinguished lawyer of Macon, Mississippi, and was subsequently assassinated during the performance of professional duty.

Walter Joseph Knight acquired his early education in the Mobile high school and was a member of the class of 1899. He then entered the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Alabama, and was graduated in 1903 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in civil engineering. He next entered the Eastman Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York, where he pursued a general commercial course, specializing in banking. After leaving the business college he was employed by the Midland Valley Railroad Company and assisted in the preliminary and location surveys of its lines from Fort Worth, Arkansas, to Wichita, Kansas. He was compelled to leave this service through illness brought on by exposure while in the line of his duty. He then went to Washington, D. C., where he was associated with the bridge department of the District of Columbia, his work there consisting chiefly in the designing of concrete arches and steel trusses and also embraced general engineering work pertaining to the design and construction of many bridges. In the latter part of 1908 he left the national capital and removed to St. Louis where he became chief engineer for the Gilsonite Construction Company, a corporation engaged exclusively in the construction of reinforced concrete structures. He remained with that company until August, 1913, when he organized a corporation known as the Bergendahl-Knight Company with offices at both St. Louis and Chicago, Mr. Knight dividing his time between the two cities.

In August, 1915, he organized the corporation known as W. J. Knight and Company, consulting engineers, of which he is the president and owner. This company has spacious offices in the Wainwright building and employs a corps

of efficient engineers and draftsmen. Their specialty is reinforced concrete and structural steel construction. They have been the designers of many of the most important structures in St. Louis and the southwest. Among other buildings for which they have acted in the capacity of consulting and designing engineers, are the Friedman-Shelby Shoe Company, St. John's Hospital, Barry-Wehmiller Machinery Company, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Milliken Chemical Company Plant, International Fur Exchange, Blackwell-Wielandy Book and Stationery Company, Mercantile building for D. R. Francis, Esq., and the Bevo Bottling plant which was erected at a cost of four million dollars. Still other structures designed by them are the Hotel Adolphus, the Harris-Lipsitz Furniture Warehouse, the Majestic Theatre and the Dallas County State Bank at Dallas, Texas, the Methodist Hospital at Memphis, Tennessee, the Crystal Palace at Galveston, Texas, the Norfolk Ice and Cold Storage Company at Norfolk, Virginia, and the Merchants Ice and Cold Storage Company at Richmond, Virginia. Thus they have been called to various sections of the country in the execution of important contracts and as a consulting engineer Mr. Knight is most widely known.

On the 28th of October, 1914, Mr. Knight was married to Miss Anita Gaebler of St. Louis, a daughter of Dr. A. N. Gaebler, who was born in this city where his father settled on arriving from Saxony. Dr. Gaebler's mother was a Miss Maxwell and was born in Virginia. Two children have added life and light to the Knight household: James Gaebler, born in 1915; and Ahden Brantley born in 1917. Mr. Knight is a member of the Baptist church, the faith in which he was reared. He never takes active part in politics and casts an independent ballot, regarding the capability of the candidate rather than his political affiliation. He finds his principal recreation in fishing, golf, and motoring. Mr. Knight has contributed many articles on design and construction to different engineering publications and recently collaborated with Hool and Johnson as associate editor in the publication of two volumes known as the "Handbook of Building Construction." He is a member of the University Club of St. Louis, the Glen Echo Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce and along professional lines he is a member of the St. Louis Engineers Club, the Chicago Engineers Club and the American Society of Civil Engineers.



Sam B. Cook.

Hon. Sam B. Cook



ON. SAM B. COOK, president of the Central Missouri Trust Company, the leading banking institution of Jefferson City, is not only active in the control of important financial interests, but has in many ways left the impress of his individuality and ability upon the history of the state. Has at various times been called upon to fill positions of public honor and trust and has recently retired as a member of the state senate. He

was born at Front Royal, Virginia, January 11, 1852, a son of William and Sallie (Kelly) Cook, who came to Missouri from the Old Dominion during the early boyhood of their son Sam. They established their home in Washington county, where they lived during the period of the Civil war, but in 1864 removed to Warren county. The father died in the latter county in 1865 and the mother in 1872.

Sam B. Cook, spending his youthful days under the parental roof, acquired his education in the public schools of the different localities in which the family home was maintained. At the age of twenty-six years he was elected sheriff and collector of Warren county and reelected in 1880. In 1885 he removed to Mexico, Audrain county, where he conducted the *Intelligencer*, figuring for a number of years in newspaper circles of the state. He naturally became deeply interested in the vital political problems before the country and allied himself with the democratic party, of which he has ever been a staunch advocate. In 1895 he succeeded "Coin" Harvey on the national democratic committee work in Chicago under James K. Jones, national chairman, and in 1896 and again in 1898 was chairman of the Missouri state democratic central committee, continuing in that position until 1900. The public offices which he has filled not only mark him as a leader in democratic ranks in Missouri, but also give evidence of his marked devotion to duty and his patriotic loyalty to every interest of the commonwealth. In 1900 he was elected secretary of state and in 1916 was elected to the state senate for a four years' term. He was made chairman of the committee on penitentiary and reform schools in the session of 1917. On the conclusion of his term as secretary of the state in January, 1905, he was elected president of the Central Missouri Trust Company in Jefferson City, of which he is still the head, this being the leading banking institution of the capital city. In the control of its affairs he displays marked executive force and administrative ability, and his wise management has been a most potent element in the continued growth and success of the business. The bank is capitalized for a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, while its total resources amount to nearly three million dollars. Mr. Cook is now concentrating his entire time and attention upon the interests of the bank, and achievements in this direction place him with the leading representatives of financial interests in the state.

Mr. Cook married Miss Ella Howard, a daughter of John A. and Frances Howard of Warren county, and the children of this marriage are: Frances, the wife of Dr. Charles W. Diggs of Columbia, Missouri; and Jessie T., at home with her father. For his second wife Mr. Cook married Olivia Hord, a daughter of Colonel Lewis and Mary F. Hord, of Mexico, Missouri, and they have become parents of two sons: Howard, born November 30, 1889, was educated in the public schools of Mexico and Jefferson City and in the Wentworth Military Academy. He served in the World war, being sent to Camp Lee, Virginia, where he was commissioned captain. He is now vice president of the Central Missouri Trust Company of Jefferson City. On June 4, 1921, Howard was married to Miss Gertrude Shuman; the younger son, Lewis Hord, born in January, 1892, saw service in France with the American Expeditionary Forces in the World war and was commissioned a lieutenant. He is a graduate of the University of Missouri, in which he completed a course in the law department and is now the junior member of the law firm of Dumm & Cook of Jefferson City. Mrs. Cook is a member of the Christian church, in the support of which Mr. Cook also feels a deep interest. They occupy a most enviable social position and in considerable measure Mr. Cook has influenced the interests and activities of the commonwealth through his prominence in business circles. At the present he is concentrating his efforts and attention upon his banking business and his thoroughness and efficiency in this field are shown in the constant development of the important institution under his control.





J. P. Thoury

John P. Thomy



JOHN P. THOMY, president of the National Pigment & Chemical Company and prominently known in the musical as well as the business circles of St. Louis, was born in Riga, Livonia, June 10, 1880. His father, Bernard Thomy, was also a native of Livonia and became a prominent and wealthy grain dealer of Riga, which then belonged to Russia. He had large contracts for the export of grain, and when the government pro-

hibited the exportation of grain during the year 1894, he came to the United States in order to make new contracts on this side of the Atlantic. Not long afterward, however, he became ill and passed away. He had established his home in St. Louis and had become a member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange. Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Thomy became the parents of eight children, four of whom died in infancy, while two sons and two daughters are living.

John P. Thomy, the youngest of the family, was educated in the gymnasium of his native city and his training was equivalent to a college education. The parents afforded their children every advantage that money and social position could give them. Such advancement had John P. Thomy made that at the age of fifteen years he was able to secure permission to leave the country for America and in August, 1895, he followed his father to the United States, making his way direct to St. Louis. Here he remained in the employ of Charles F. Orthwein until 1896 and afterward became connected with the Way Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which he represented on the road for two years, while in 1899 he became general sales manager. In 1900 he was admitted to a partnership in the business conducted under the name of the Way & Lowe Knitting Mills at Bristol, Pennsylvania, and was thus identified with the textile industry until 1905. In that year he returned to St. Louis and became associated with the Hammar Brothers White Lead Company, thus remaining until 1919 as vice president and general manager. In 1913, however, he organized the Thomy Specialty Company, which business he sold in 1914 to the Campbell Glass & Paint Company, of which he became vice president and general manager. In 1919 he disposed of his interests in the Campbell Glass & Paint Company to the Glidden Company of Cleveland, of which he became vice president in charge of their auxiliary plants. On the 1st of January, 1921, the National Pigment & Chemical Company was formed with Mr. Thomy as the president. It is an amalgamation of the Nulsen Corporation, the business of J. C. Finck and the Dehore Baryta Company. Mr. Thomy is an alert and progressive business man, constantly watchful of opportunities pointing to success, and his progressiveness and enterprise have carried him steadily forward.

In Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Thomy was married to Ethel Vera Lawrence, daughter of Carroll and Emma (Collier) Lawrence and granddaughter of Major Collier,

who was an officer in an Ohio regiment during the Civil war. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomp have been born three children: Lawrence, who is attending the School of Mines at Rolla, Missouri; J. P., a student in the Jackson Academy; and Harriet Elizabeth, who is attending Mary's Institute.

Mr. Thomp finds his chief recreation in music, for which he has a natural taste, having always been a great lover of the art, and he served for several years on the executive board of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, cooperating in its well devised plans for the city's improvement and upbuilding, and is likewise well known in the club circles of the city through his membership in the Noonday Club, St. Louis Club, Missouri Athletic Association, Sunset Hill Country Club, Algonquin Golf Club, Triple A Club and the Century Boat Club. He is also a member of the Chicago Athletic Association. During the World war he spent his entire time in connection with activities brought about through war conditions and he made liberal subscriptions to all war activities. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and his religious faith is that of the Christian Science church. Arriving in the new world when a youth of fifteen years, he soon proved his ability and has since become successful, principally because of his straightforward way of doing business, which has won him not only the confidence but high regard and esteem of his fellowmen. One of his associates said: "He would rather go out of his way to help others than try to profit himself."





Chas. H. Holcomb

Charles W. Holtcamp



HARLES W. HOLTCAMP, serving for the fourth term as probate judge of the city of St. Louis, also identified with important business interests and prominent in Masonic circles as a thirty-third degree member, was born in Decatur, Illinois, September 1, 1859. His father, Charles Holtcamp, a native of Germany, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church for more than sixty years. His mother, Mrs. Catherine Holt-

camp, was born in Ohio.

After attending the public schools Charles W. Holtcamp continued his education at Illinois College of Jacksonville, Illinois, and next became a student in the law department of the Washington University in St. Louis, from which he was graduated with the class of 1882. He received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Washington University upon his graduation from that institution and that of Master of Arts from Illinois College in 1911. Following the completion of his law course he entered upon the active practice of his profession. Through the intervening period he has been closely associated therewith both as a practitioner in the courts and since January, 1907, as judge of the probate court of the city of St. Louis. To this office he has been four times elected for terms of four years each, so that at the close of his present term he will have served in the position for sixteen consecutive years. He has always been a republican in his political views, earnest and active in his work for the party, and from 1899 until 1901 he was a member of the St. Louis municipal assembly.

Aside from his professional and political work Judge Holtcamp is known in business circles as the president of the Blanke-Wenneker Candy Company of St. Louis and as a director and secretary of the Blanke Brother Realty Company of this city.

On the 22nd of October, 1913, in St. Louis, Missouri, Judge Holtcamp was married to Mrs. Anne J. Howard, a daughter of Benjamin H. and Caroline Johnson. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are interested in much that pertains to public welfare.

Judge Holtcamp's military record covers service as a member of the Illinois National Guard from 1877 until 1882 and of the Missouri National Guard from 1882 until 1904. He was senior captain of the First Missouri Volunteer Infantry in the war with Spain and lieutenant colonel of the First Infantry National Guard of Missouri from 1899 until 1904. He has long been a prominent figure in Masonic circles, being a Knight Templar, a member of the Shrine and of the Grotto, Royal Order of Scotland and an honorary thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason. He is also identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and belongs to the United Spanish War Veterans and the Military Order of Foreign Wars. Along strictly social lines his connection is with the Missouri

Charles W. Holtcamp

Athletic Association, the Century Boat Club, the University Club and the Oasis Country Club. He is a man of high professional attainments and his capability as probate judge is especially demonstrated through his frequent reelections to office. Besides he has marked qualities which would make for social leadership and his loyalty to any cause which he espouses stands as an unquestioned fact in his career. A prominent attorney of St. Louis made the statement that the reason for Judge Holtcamp's eminent success was his absolute fairness in all things, whether pertaining to court or personal matters. His personality is such as to inspire confidence in all with whom he comes in contact—a confidence which is always strengthened by continued acquaintance, so that he has won many warm friends and admirers.





W.E. Sauer

William Emil Sauer, M.D.



DR. WILLIAM EMIL SAUER, a St. Louis physician now limiting his practice to diseases of the ear, nose and throat, was born in Evansville, Illinois, April 17, 1875. His father, Nicholas Sauer, also a native of that state, belonged to one of the old Illinois families of German descent, the first of the name in America being Philip Sauer, who on crossing the Atlantic made his way at once to Illinois, where he followed farming and stock raising. Nicholas Sauer became a successful flour manufacturer, carrying on business first at Evansville, Illinois, and later at Cherryvale, Kansas. He died in Evansville in 1908 at the age of sixty-seven years. In politics he was a republican and took quite an active interest in political and civic matters, standing at all times for progress and improvement in public affairs. He married Elizabeth Gerlach, who was born in Virginia and belonged to one of the old families of that state of German lineage. She is still living at the old home in Evansville. By her marriage she became the mother of five children, four sons and a daughter: John, residing at Cherryvale, Kansas; Magdelana, Philip and George, who make their home in Evansville; and William E.

In the acquirement of his education Dr. Sauer attended the public schools of Evansville, the high school at Sparta, Illinois, and Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, Illinois. He next entered the medical department of the Washington University in St. Louis and was graduated in 1896 with the M. D. degree. Following the completion of his studies he served as interne in the Female and City Hospitals in 1896 and 1897 and then entered the City Sanitarium, where he remained in professional work for a year. He next went abroad, spending two years in postgraduate work on diseases of the ear, nose and throat at Heidelberg, Berlin and Vienna. Following his return he located in St. Louis, where he has since specialized along those lines, and his ability has won him high rank in the field in which he labors. He is now a member of the medical staff of the St. Luke's, Mullanphy and Bethesda Hospitals and is a member of the consulting staff of St. John's and the Jewish Hospitals. Throughout his professional career he has kept in close touch with advanced methods, scientific investigation and continual progress of the profession. He has done this through private reading and study and also through the proceedings of various medical societies with which he is identified. He belongs to the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Medical Associations, the American Otological Society, the American Laryngological Society and the American Laryngological, Otological and Rhinological Society, the American Academy of Ophthalmology, the American Otolaryngological Society and the American College of Surgeons, of which he is a charter member. He has been instructor in clinical laryngology in the Washington University and during the World war he became a captain of the

medical corps and was instructor in laryngology at the medical officers training camp at Fort Ogelthorpe, Georgia, receiving his honorable discharge on the 20th of January, 1919.

At Sparta, Illinois, December 18, 1901, Dr. Sauer was married to Miss Irene Borders, who was born in Sparta, a daughter of J. J. and Mary (Ritchie) Borders, both of whom have now passed away. Dr. and Mrs. Sauer have one son, William Nicholas, born in St. Louis, July 25, 1908.

The Doctor finds his rest and diversion in hunting, fishing and golf. In politics he maintains an independent course, and religiously he is connected with the Second Presbyterian church, in which he is serving as a deacon. He belongs to Kaskakie Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., and is a member of a number of the leading clubs and social organizations of St. Louis, including the University, St. Louis, St. Louis Country and Bellerive Country Clubs. He is a man of high professional standing, of attractive personal qualities, and his popularity in social circles equals the position which he has attained through his professional acquirements.





Geo. R. Wenzel Jr.

George R. Wendling, Jr.



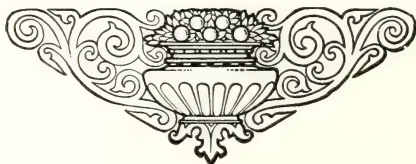
GEORGE R. WENDLING, Jr., of the Myers-Wendling Insurance Company of St. Louis, was born March 9, 1884, in Bloomington, Illinois. His father, George R. Wendling, was also a native of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Shelby county. He became a prominent attorney of that state and was a member of a constitutional convention of 1870 which framed the organic law of the commonwealth and had the distinction of being the youngest representative in that body, as he was only twenty-five years of age when elected. He won wide popularity as a lecturer as well as distinction in law practice. For several years he was associated in his professional activity with Judge Anthony Thornton, at one time chief justice of the state of Illinois. In politics Mr. Wendling was a life long democrat and exerted considerable influence over political affairs in state and nation, yet never sought nor desired public office. In early manhood he married Josephine Stephenson, a daughter of James Stephenson, who was born in Virginia. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Wendling, Sr., were two daughters: Mrs. O. W. Catching, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, her husband being a prominent attorney there, and Mrs. William S. Conant, whose husband is a consulting engineer of Detroit, Michigan.

The son of the family, George R. Wendling, Jr., was educated in the public schools of Washington, D. C., and then went to Woodbury Forest, Virginia, where he pursued a course preparatory to entering upon his business career. He afterward continued his studies at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, for four years, and next entered Princeton University, while still later he pursued a special course in the University of Virginia. He was subsequently appointed special agent for the Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland, entering into business relations with this company in 1907, since which time he has been connected with the corporation, filling various important positions and offices. For several years past he has been the vice president of the company, which covers in its operations one-half of the territory of Illinois and two-thirds of the state of Missouri, tributary to St. Louis. He is also one of the managers and partners of the London Guarantee & Accident Company, Limited. He has through his business connections become widely known and his powers have constantly developed, making him a leading factor in financial circles. He has traveled all over the world, establishing branch offices for the company, spending two years in South America and some time in Europe, where as the result of his labors several branch offices have been opened.

On the 19th of November, 1913, in Louisville, Kentucky, Mr. Wendling was married to Miss Jean Bruce Haldeman, a daughter of John Haldeman, owner of the Courier-Journal and Louisville Evening Times of Louisville. Mr. and

Mrs. Wendling have two daughters, Margaret Buchanan, five years of age; and Ann Haldeman, two years old.

Mr. Wendling is a member of the St. Louis Club, the Racquet Club and the Pendennis Club of Louisville, Kentucky. He likewise belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis and is a member of St. Peter's Episcopal church of this city. For several years he has been associated with the business interests of St. Louis.





J. Little

John C. Settle



JOHN C. SETTLE, who conducted a contracting and building business under the firm style of John C. Settle & Company, was a resident of St. Louis from 1897 until his death, which occurred April 17, 1921. He was born in Monroe City, this state, October 3, 1865, his parents being John B. and Mildred A. (Bannister) Settle. The Settle family is of English origin and was founded in America in 1770 by three brothers, one of

whom took up his abode in New York and nothing is known about his descendants. The second went to North Carolina and was the founder of a long and illustrious line. To this branch of the family belonged Congressman Thomas Settle of Greensboro, North Carolina. The third brother took up his abode in Virginia and his descendants later went to Kentucky. Congressman Evan Settle, of the latter state, is connected with this branch of the family. John Cooper Settle, an uncle of John C. Settle of this review, was at an early day the editor of the Louisville Courier. John B. Settle, father of John C. Settle, was born upon a farm near Monroe City, Missouri, his father having come to this state from Kentucky in the early part of the nineteenth century, at which time the family homestead was established near Monroe City. As the years passed John B. Settle took his place in the business world as a farmer and builder and led an active and useful life, passing away in 1914. His wife was a daughter of James Bannister, who represented a family that was established in Missouri in the eighteenth century. They were planters and slaveholders. Mrs. Settle passed away three years before the death of her husband, being called to her final rest in 1911.

John C. Settle obtained his education in the public and high schools of Monroe City and also had the benefit of private tutoring in engineering. When twenty years of age he was ready to take his place as a factor in the world's work and when twenty-two years of age he went to Colorado, spending seven years in the building business, a part of the time as a partner of Joseph Saunders and part of the time alone. He then returned to Monroe City and entered into the organization of the Missouri State Life Insurance Company, in which he was associated with four other progressive business men. He was thereafter an active factor in the conduct and management of the business until 1897 at Monroe City, at which time he removed to St. Louis and continued his association with the Missouri State Life for two years. In 1899, however, he resumed business as a contractor and builder and continued active in this way throughout the remainder of his life. He was at one time a partner of Anton Wind and Jacob Althans, but during the greater part of his connection with the building operations of St. Louis was alone and conducted his interests under the style of J. C. Settle & Company. He erected many of the finest and most important

buildings, not only of St. Louis, but also of other sections of the state, including the Varied Industries building of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which was built at a cost of seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars. He likewise had the contract for a number of the state buildings and other smaller structures of the exposition. At Jefferson Barracks he erected the administration building, the arsenal, the barracks, the quartermaster's storehouse and two large warehouses seventy-five by three hundred feet. He did much construction work at Fort Riley, Kansas, and has been the builder of several postoffices and custom houses for the government. He likewise did much work for the state and was also the builder of various churches, including the Union Methodist church of St. Louis, which, though erected a number of years ago, is still in perfect condition. For several years he did all carpenter work for W. A. Cann at Jefferson City and he built the gymnasium and Sunday school building of the Evangelical church, which is the largest structure of the kind in the state. During the last five years of his life Mr. Settle had the contract for all building for the Laclede Gas Light Company and the Madison Coal Corporation. For the latter he built sixty houses for its employes at its mines in Kentucky. At one time he had under construction fifty bungalows for the Cairo Real Estate Improvement Company at Cairo, Illinois, and at Carterville, Illinois, he built fifty-two houses. Not long prior to his demise he began specializing in the wholesale construction of homes and he negotiated with housing corporations from the Lakes to the Gulf. In fact, Mr. Settle was one of the best known contractors and builders of the entire Mississippi valley. His operations were most extensive and of an important character and he was well qualified to handle large contracts requiring the employment of hundreds of workmen. He thoroughly understood every scientific principle of his business besides all the practical phases of construction, and his powers of organization and executive force were dominant elements in the attainment of his place of prominence and his gratifying success.

On the 24th of December, 1902, Mr. Settle was married to Miss Agnes Price, a daughter of Elwyn Price of Versailles, Missouri. For seventy years her father has lived at Versailles, where he has followed farming and merchandising. He was brought from Roanoke, Virginia, when five years of age by his parents. His father went to California in the gold rush of 1849 and there his death occurred. Mrs. Price was descended from the Livingston family, which came from Scotland in early days and settled in Virginia. To Mr. and Mrs. Settle were born two children, Nadine and John C., Jr.

In politics Mr. Settle was an independent democrat. Religiously he was connected with St. John's Methodist Episcopal church of St. Louis and was always active in church and Sunday school work, serving for fifteen years as the teacher of the Bible class. He was a Mason, belonging to Rose Hill Lodge No. 550, A. F. & A. M., of St. Louis; and to St. Louis Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M. He was also connected with Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 5, of St. Louis, and passed through all of the chairs to captain in the lodge at Pueblo, Colorado. He likewise belonged to the City Club and to the Chamber of Commerce and his interests were broad and varied, for while preeminently a busy and successful business man, he never neglected his duties and obligations in any particular. The attainment of success was never the sole end and aim of his life, but only a means to an end, and that end was largely service to others.



W. B. May

Thomas J. Mylet

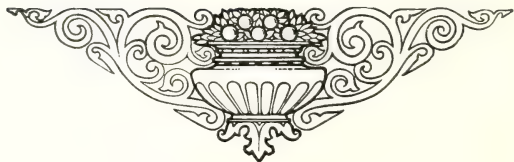


THOMAS J. MYLET, who through an active and prosperous business career has been identified with various lines which have contributed to general prosperity and advancement as well as to individual success, is now the president of the American Auto Supply Company of St. Louis and of a number of other business concerns of importance. He was born in Greenfield, Indiana, February 21, 1879. His father, P. F. Mylet, was a native of Ireland and was brought to the United States by his parents when but six years of age, the family home being established at Cincinnati, Ohio. There he resided until he had attained his majority and then removed to Rushville, Indiana, where he engaged in the grain business. Later he became a prosperous farmer of that state, in which he continued to make his home until called to his final rest in June, 1917. He had served his country as a soldier in the Civil war and was a most loyal and patriotic citizen throughout his entire career. He married Ella Sullivan, a native of Ireland, and she, too, passed away in 1917. Their family numbered ten children, eight of whom are yet living.

Thomas J. Mylet pursued his education in the schools of his native state and was graduated from the high school of Bunker Hill, Indiana. Subsequently he attended the normal school and for two years engaged in the profession of teaching, but, thinking to find other pursuits more congenial, he directed his efforts elsewhere. He was engaged in the retail clothing business at Peru, Indiana, for a time and later spent several years in traveling through Indiana and Ohio as representative of a large New York wholesale clothing house. He next went to Texas as representative of the John B. Farwell Land Company and sold a million acres of land in that state for the corporation which he represented. He next removed to Charleston, Missouri, in 1909, and took up the work of developing and selling land in the southeastern section of the state. In February, 1917, he established his home in St. Louis and he now owns and operates very successfully five thousand acres of farm land, located in Missouri, Illinois and Indiana. His business affairs have been most judiciously managed. He is the president of the American Auto Supply Company and has various other business interests, being president of the Mylet Brothers Shoe Company of Peru, Indiana, while still other commercial concerns have profited by the stimulus of his activity and his enterprise. In July, 1919, he promoted an oil company which was financially independent without any stock selling. A three thousand acre tract of land was purchased in Wilbarger county, Texas, and the company was called the Prescott Peoria Oil Company of Wichita Falls, Texas. Shortly after boring was commenced and according to the prophecy of

experts, oil was struck. At the present time the few investors in land on this tract are in a fair way of becoming financially independent.

Mr. Mylet belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association, also to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is a fourth degree member of the Knights of Columbus. He is a man of affable manner and genial disposition, who in business is both forceful and resourceful, and has been particularly successful in the development of farm property. He carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes and in his vocabulary there is no such word as fail.





Gray's Briggs

Gray C. Briggs, M.D.



R. GRAY C. BRIGGS, a well known Roentgenologist, was born in Burlington, Iowa, June 30, 1882, a son of Dr. Waldo Briggs, who became a noted surgeon of St. Louis. He was born at Bowling Green, Kentucky, July 3, 1856, his parents being William Thompson and Anna (Stubbins) Briggs. He won his professional degree on the completion of a course in the medical department of the University of Nashville, at

Nashville, Tennessee, and in 1877 began practice in St. Louis. From 1895 until 1898 he was professor of surgery in Beaumont Medical College and in the latter year accepted the professorship of surgery in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, since continuing in this position. He is also superintendent of Jefferson Hospital and is president and dean of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias. He wedded Nellie Gray, a native of Jamestown, New York, who passed away at the age of forty-five years.

Dr. Gray C. Briggs, their only child, was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and the Central high school, after which he became a student in the University of Chicago and later attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1909 with the M. D. degree. Following his graduation he spent the first year at clinical work in the college and then entered upon private practice, in which he continued until 1912. In that year he took up special X-ray work, in which he has since engaged and is now widely known as an able Roentgenologist. He keeps in touch with professional thought and progress through his connection with the St. Louis and Missouri State Medical Societies, the American Radiological Society and the American Roentgen Ray Society. From October, 1918, until March 1, 1919, he served in the United States navy with the rank of senior lieutenant.

On the 18th of June, 1919, Dr. Briggs was married in St. Charles, Missouri, to Miss Edith Ingram, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of William and Mary (Holloran) Ingram. Fraternally Dr. Briggs is connected with the Missouri Athletic Association and is a member of the Phi Chi fraternity. In politics he maintains an independent course, nor has he ever sought or desired office, preferring to concentrate his efforts and his energies upon his professional interests. He has become an authority in the line of his specialty and has contributed many articles to scientific magazines on X-ray work.



Edward S. Hart

Edward Studley Hart



EDWARD STUDLEY HART, who died May 10, 1921, occupied one of the finest homes in Webster Groves. For many years he ranked with the leading printers of St. Louis and his service as mayor of Webster Groves and as the promoter of many public interests well entitled him to the high esteem in which he was held. His was indeed a well spent life and as the architect of his own fortunes he builded wisely and well.

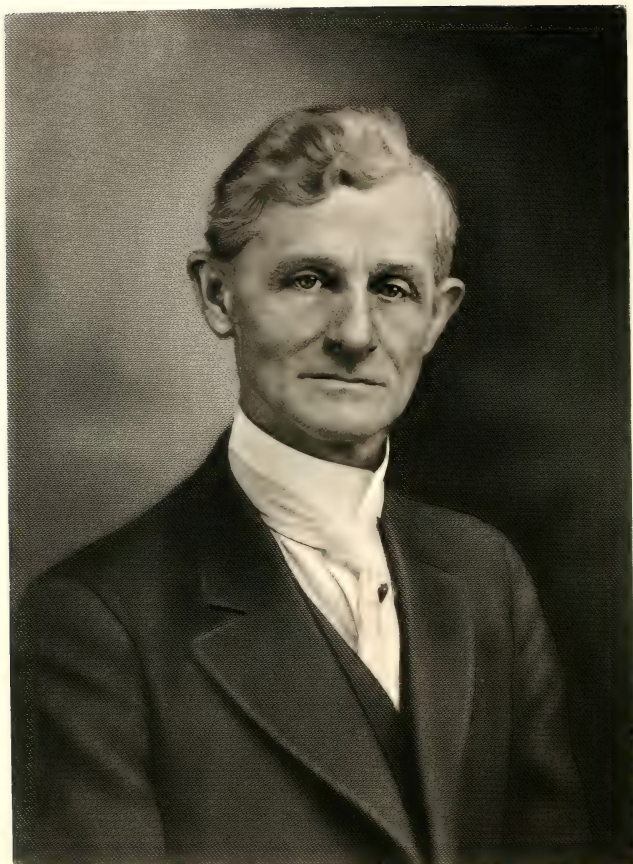
A native of Mississippi he was born in Carrollton, March 9, 1855, his parents being Charles C. and Olivia (Studley) Hart. In the acquirement of his education he attended the common schools of Shawneetown, Illinois, his parents having removed to Logan, Ohio, and then to Illinois. He passed through consecutive grades, becoming a high school pupil and after his textbooks were put aside he entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of compositor under R. P. Studley & Company in 1871. This firm was established in 1853 and Mr. Hart continued in active connection from 1871 until 1919, or for a period of forty-eight years, at the end of which time he retired from active business to enjoy in leisure the fruits of his former toil. He made steady advancement in his business career, became a member of the firm in 1876 and was elected the president and treasurer of the company upon its incorporation in 1905. The company engaged in business as manufacturing printers, bookbinders and lithographers and through the assistance and later under the guidance of Mr. Hart a business of extensive proportions was built up. He also became the first vice-president of the Bank of Webster Groves, and was everywhere recognized as a man of sound business judgment, keen sagacity and unfaltering enterprise and the most envious could not grudge him his success, so creditably was it won and so honorably was it used.

On the 8th of May, 1898, Mr. Hart was united in marriage in Webster Groves to Miss Florence Bate and to them were born three sons and a daughter: Edward S., Jr.; Elizabeth; Robert Page, and Donald Bate. A daughter of a previous marriage, Margaret, married H. M. Patton and lives in Webster Groves.

Mr. Hart became a member of the St. Louis Typothetae and was long identified with the Masonic fraternity, in which he had become a Knight Templar in the York Rite and a Consistory Mason in the Scottish Rite. He was also a member of the Mystic Shrine. His religious faith was that of the Congregational church and his political belief was that of the republican party. For seven years he filled the office of alderman of Webster Groves and for an equal period was mayor of the city. Under his administration the electric lights and water and sewer systems were installed, sidewalks were laid and the little village of twenty-five hundred grew to a thriving city of eighty-five hundred, peopled by a class of progressive men who were attracted to the beautiful suburban city

as a desirable location in which to reside. It has been the home of many of the most progressive and successful business men of St. Louis, including Mr. Hart, the man whom his fellow townsmen delighted to honor as their "first citizen" for seven years.





Dr. W. A. Smith

Henry A. Smith, M.D.



DR. HENRY A. SMITH, physician and surgeon of St. Louis and also the president and medical director of the People's Life & Accident Insurance Company, a Missouri corporation, was born in Madison, Jefferson county, Indiana, September 16, 1857. He was educated in the public schools of Madison and pursued his medical course in the American Medical College, an Eclectic School of St. Louis, from which he was graduated with the M. D. degree in 1905. Various experiences, however, had come to him ere he prepared for his present profession. At the age of fourteen years he started out to earn his own living and was apprenticed by his father to the drug business, which he continued to follow successfully for a decade. During the succeeding ten years of his life he was connected with the Wabash Railroad Company at Moberly, Missouri, acting as chief clerk for five years in the yardmaster's office and later as assistant chief clerk in the office of the master car builder. When twenty-eight years of age he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and served as an ordained clergyman in the Missouri conference. He is still active as a local elder in that church. On the 1st of August, 1898, he removed to St. Louis and became connected with the Prudential Insurance Company. While thus engaged he studied medicine and in this way was able to make his way through college. Since 1905 he has been continuously engaged in practice and his success is indicated in the large number of his patients. He is constantly reading and studying to broaden his knowledge and promote his efficiency and his ability as an able general practitioner is widely acknowledged. He is also the president and the medical director of the People's Life & Accident Insurance Company, a Missouri corporation. He belongs to the State Eclectic Medical Association and also to the National Eclectic Association.

At Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 10th of June, 1878, Dr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Addie Ballinger, a native of Indiana. They have become parents of three children, Grace, Mabel and Ella, but the last two have passed away. Dr. Smith and family are members of the Mount Auburn Methodist Episcopal church, South, and Dr. Smith is connected with Aurora Lodge, No. 267, A. F. & A. M., of which he formerly served as chaplain. In politics he is a staunch democrat but not an office seeker, preferring to concentrate his efforts upon his professional duties. His life has been a busy one and of great usefulness and value to his fellowmen, for he has ever contributed to the physical, intellectual and moral progress of the communities in which he has lived. He deserves much credit for what he has accomplished and has been both the builder and architect of his own fortunes.





John L. Dierney

John Leo Tierney, M.D.



R. JOHN LEO TIERNEY, a St. Louis physician who specializes in internal medicine and diagnosis, was born in Lead, South Dakota, November 22, 1890, a son of William George and Mary (Yuen) Tierney. The family comes of Irish ancestry, although many generations ago representatives of the name removed to England, where one of the ancestors of Dr. Tierney was knighted as Sir Edward Tierney and a statue erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey. Another of the early ancestors was Sir Matthew Tierney, who was at one time court physician to King George III. William G. Tierney, father of the Doctor, in 1899 became interested in mining and went over the White Pass to Dawson and thence by dog team to Cape Nome, Alaska. He was twice elected mayor of Cape Nome, but refused the office. He is now a retired mining engineer, making his home in California. His wife died in 1891, when her son, John L., was but a year and a half old.

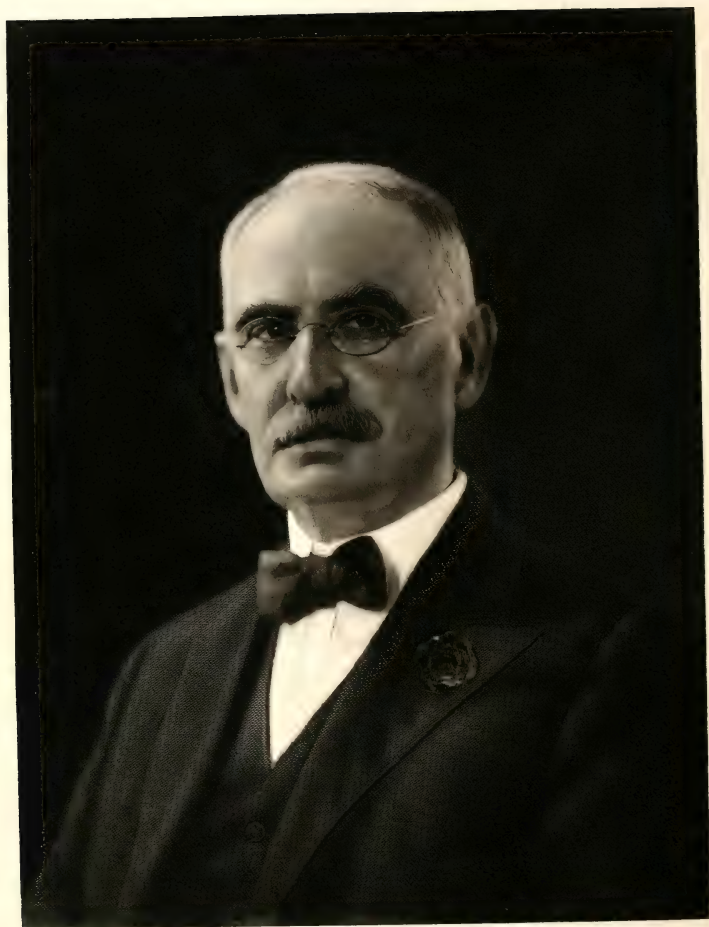
Dr. Tierney received his early educational training from the Sisters of Mercy at Manchester, Iowa, and for one year was a student in St. Viator's College near Kankakee, Illinois. Later he attended St. Mary's College at St. Marys, Kansas, and next became a student in the St. Louis University of St. Louis, Missouri. He also pursued special courses in Harvard University and in Washington University in St. Louis. He was graduated at St. Mary's in 1910, receiving the Bachelor of Arts degree, and from the St. Louis University in 1914, at which time the M. D. degree was conferred upon him. In 1912 he also received the Master of Arts degree from St. Mary's College. Since completing his medical course he has confined his efforts and attention to practice and has largely specialized in internal medicine and diagnosis. He served as interne in St. John's Hospital of St. Louis and afterward entered into partnership with Dr. William Engelbach of this city in 1916. He has also been well known as a lecturer upon medical subjects and following America's entrance into the World war he enlisted for service in the Medical Corps in August, 1917. He was sent to Camp Cody, near Deming, New Mexico, in September and was chief of the medical service there. In July, 1918, he was transferred to Des Moines, Iowa, was afterward sent to New Jersey and sailed for France in September, 1918. While overseas he was stationed at Bazoilles sur Meuse in connection with Base Hospital, No. 79, and when his aid was no longer needed across the water he returned to St. Louis with the rank of captain in May, 1919.

Dr. Tierney had been married in Normandy, St. Louis county, Missouri, on the 23d of May, 1914, to Miss Marguerite Mary Curran, a daughter of Con P. and Margaret Ann (Scully) Curran. Mrs. Tierney is a pupil of the Madames of the Sacred Heart. Her father built up a large publishing business in St.

Louis. Mrs. Curran died in 1920, leaving a family of four daughters and three sons, while one daughter died in 1918. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Tierney are: Margaret Ann, John Leo, Florence Katherine and Mary Kathleen.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Roman Catholic church and Dr. Tierney belongs to the Knights of Columbus. Politically he maintains a non-partisan attitude and he is prominent socially through his membership in the University Club, the Glen Echo Golf Club and the Players Club, his geniality and unfeigned cordiality winning him friends wherever he goes. In the strict path of his profession he is identified with the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical Society, St. Louis Medical Society, the Southern Medical Society, the Southwestern Medical Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society and the Association for the Study of Internal Secretions.





Jackson Johnson

Jackson Johnson



JACKSON JOHNSON of St. Louis, who as chairman of the board of the International Shoe Company has gained not only American but world leadership in connection with the shoe manufacturing interests, was born in La Grange, Alabama, on the 2nd of November, 1859, a son of James Lee and Helen (Rand) Johnson, the former a native of Mississippi, while the latter was born in Alabama. The father owned and conducted

a plantation up to the time of the Civil war.

Jackson Johnson pursued his education in the public schools of his native state and when nineteen years of age initiated his business career by becoming identified with a general merchandise establishment at Holly Springs, Mississippi, where he conducted business until 1892. He then disposed of his store and in the following year removed to Memphis, Tennessee, where he was active in organizing the Johnson, Carruthers & Rand Company, a business concern of which he remained the president for five years. On selling out he removed to St. Louis in March, 1898, and was active in organizing the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company, manufacturers of shoes. He became president of this organization and so continued until the 29th of December, 1911, when the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company was merged with the Peters Shoe Company, the new organization being incorporated under the name of the International Shoe Company, of which Mr. Johnson served as the president until 1915, when he became chairman of the board. This corporation controls the largest shoe manufacturing trade of the world and covers all branches of the industry. In May, 1921, they absorbed the W. H. McElwain Company of Boston, Massachusetts, and Kistler, Lesh & Company, tanners, of the same city, this deal alone involving twelve million dollars and bringing the capitalization of the International Shoe Company up to forty-seven million dollars. Some idea of the magnitude of the enterprise which Mr. Johnson heads may be gained by the fact that the International Shoe Company is of greater magnitude than the other two largest shoe manufacturing companies of the United States combined and larger than the ten largest in Europe. From his entrance into the business world he passed on to positions of executive control and subsequently bent his energies largely to organization, to constructive effort and administrative direction. Possessing broad, enlightened and liberal-minded views and recognizing the vast potentialities for development as well as the specific needs of the country along the distinctive line chosen for his life work, his has been an active career in which he has accomplished important and far-reaching results. He has no active business interests outside of his connection with the shoe trade, save that he is a director of the First National Bank of St. Louis and the St. Louis Union Trust Company.

Jackson Johnson

On the 30th of December, 1880, Mr. Johnson was married at Holly Springs, Mississippi, to Miss Minnie Alva Wooten, a daughter of Andrew Jackson and Martha (McKinnon) Wooten, the former a native of Greenville, Pitt county, North Carolina, whence he removed with his parents to Mississippi when very young, becoming a planter in the latter state. Both the Wooten and McKinnon families were of Scotch ancestry. Mrs. Wooten was a daughter of John Bushrod McKinnon, of Glasgow, Scotland, who came to the United States in early youth and settled in Mississippi. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were born two sons and three daughters. Andrew Wooten, the elder son, is associated with his father in business and is now a director of the International Shoe Company. He married Helen Johnson, of Memphis, Tennessee, who though of the same name was not a relative, and they have two children, Jane and Jackson Johnson (III). The second son, Jackson Johnson, Jr., was born June 3, 1897, and was but eight months old when brought by his parents to St. Louis. When twenty years of age he enlisted for service in the World war at New York city on the 12th day of August, 1917, becoming a member of the artillery section in the ammunition train of the Twenty-seventh New York Regiment. He was trained in Spartanburg, South Carolina, but on account of illness was transferred in December, 1917, to the ordnance department at Washington, D. C. When twenty-one years of age, or on the 3rd of June, 1918, he joined the Tank Corps, becoming a member of Company A, Three Hundred and Thirty-second Battalion Light Tank Corps. He then received training at Gettysburg and at Tobyhanna and sailed overseas on the 24th of September, 1918. He died of pneumonia on the 9th of October following in a military hospital in Liverpool, England, and was buried in the Everton cemetery at that place, but in January, 1920, his remains were returned to the United States and on the 26th of January were placed in the family mausoleum in Bellefontaine cemetery in St. Louis. Great as is the sorrow which has come to the family in the loss of this son, he leaves behind him a splendid heritage—that of a noble name and the record of faithful service and undaunted patriotism. Despite the handicaps which seemed to deter him in military service, he nevertheless at length succeeded in getting overseas, actuated by his love of the stars and stripes, which will ever be to his family and his friends the symbol of his heroism and his devotion to the ideals and principles of democracy. Of the three daughters Helen married Lee I. Niedringhaus, of this city, and they are the parents of two children, Marjorie and Lee I., Jr. Florence married Bradford Shinkle, of Covington, Kentucky, and they have two children, Bradford, Jr., and Jackson Johnson Shinkle. The youngest daughter of the family, Ada Rand Johnson, is one of the leaders in the younger social circles of St. Louis and by reason of her beauty and charm was chosen for queen of the Veiled Prophets ball in the fall of 1920—the highest honor that St. Louis society can bestow upon one of its members.

Mr. Johnson and his family are members of the Presbyterian church and he is well known in the club circles of the city, having membership in the St. Louis, St. Louis Country, Noonday, Racquet, Bogy and Commercial Clubs, serving for one year as president of the last named. He was the president of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce for the years 1918 and 1919, during which time the organization was developed into one of the most efficient of its kind in the United States. Mr. Johnson is also president of the Home and Housing Association of

St. Louis and is a trustee of Washington University. During the World war he acted as regional adviser of the war industry board for the district covering the territory from St. Louis through the southwest to the Pacific coast.





Paul H. Schuchman

Paul Carroll Schnobelen, M.D.



R. PAUL CARROLL SCHNOBELEN, a prominent and most successful young representative of the medical profession in St. Louis, specializing in internal medicine and diagnosis, was born at Riverside, Iowa, on the 15th of January, 1890, a son of Sigmund W. and Mary (Carroll) Schnobelen. The father is a descendant of the merchant prince Weber of Holland, whose daughter and her husband, Dominic Everadus Bogardus, arrived in New York in the seventeenth century and built the original Trinity Church of New York city, now at the head of Wall street. The mother is descended from John Carroll of Carrollton.

Paul C. Schnobelen completed a course of study in St. Ambrose College of Davenport, Iowa, by graduation in 1910, while six years later the degree of M. D. was conferred upon him by the St. Louis University of St. Louis, Missouri. He acted as medical interne in St. John's Hospital in 1916-17 and was resident physician there in 1917-18. In the latter year he became a member of the medical staff of St. John's Hospital, while in 1920 he was made assistant in medicine at the St. Louis University School of Medicine and in the present year (1921) is serving as a member of the medical staff as well as chief of the department of radiology of the Jewish Hospital. In his practice he makes a specialty of internal medicine and diagnosis, in which connection he has already gained a most enviable and well merited reputation that insures his continued success and progress in the profession. While a college student he served as president of the junior class in medicine in 1914-15 and at the same time acted as editor-in-chief of *Archive* in connection with the publication known as the St. Louis University Year Book. He became a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and the Missouri State Medical Association in 1918, joined the Mississippi Valley Medical Association in 1920 and in 1917 obtained membership in the American Medical Association.

In politics Dr. Schnobelen maintains a non-partisan attitude, considering the capability of a candidate as of more importance than his party affiliation. He is a Catholic in religious faith, belongs to the Knights of Columbus and also has membership in the University Club and the Triple "A" Athletic Club. He is likewise past archon of the Phi Beta Pi, a national medical fraternity, holding that office in 1915-16. During the period of the World war he served as a member of the medical advisory board of St. Louis. He adheres to the highest professional ethics and standards and has achieved marked success for one of his years, being already recognized as one of the leading specialists of his adopted city.



Frederick F. Deane

Irving H. Boemer, M.D.



R. IRVING H. BOEMER, a St. Louis physician, with offices in the Metropolitan building, was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, September 13, 1889. His father, Henry Boemer, was also born in St. Clair county, while the paternal grandfather was a native of Germany. Henry Boemer is now living retired and makes his home in St. Louis. In early manhood he wedded Katherine Merod, who was born in St. Clair county and is a representative of an old French family. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boemer was celebrated in 1887 and they became the parents of two sons and two daughters: Irving H.; Lilburn, who is a student in the University of Illinois; Aurelia, the wife of Sidney Seligstein, of St. Louis; and Melba, living at home with her father.

Dr. Boemer pursued his early education in the public schools of St. Louis and after attending the Central high school became a student in the University Preparatory School of this city. He next attended the Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, and then entered the St. Louis University, from which he was graduated in 1915 with the M. D. degree. He has specialized in surgery in both his studies and in his practice. He was an interne in St. John's Hospital from 1915 until 1917 and through the succeeding period has engaged in general surgical practice, having a well equipped office in the Metropolitan building. He also holds the position of assistant surgeon in St. John's Hospital and is assistant in surgery at St. John's Dispensary, visiting surgeon to the Missouri Pacific Hospital and assistant in surgery of the St. Louis University School of Medicine. During the World war he did local work for his country but was unable to take active part with the army owing to physical incapacity.

On the 1st of January, 1918, in St. Louis, Dr. Boemer was married to Miss Evelyll Kinney, a daughter of William and Charlotte (Jones) Kinney of Taylorville, Illinois, the former now deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Boemer reside at 6306 Enright street in University City.

Dr. Boemer belongs to the Beta Theta Pi and the Alpha Kappa Kappa, two Greek letter fraternities, is also identified with the University Club, the Sunset Hill Country Club and the Triple A Club. In politics his course is that of an independent republican and his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. He has high professional and social standing and his friends in St. Louis are many.



Sidney Thorne 466

Sidney Thorne Able

(Sketch written by Judge Nelson E. Lurton, Commissioner of the United States Court at Shanghai, China, who served in Mr. Able's law office as his assistant from 1912 to 1916.)



IT IS so unusual to find real merit displayed in a man until he has been put through some of the trying experiences of life that it is a pleasure to find such in one born and reared as Sidney Thorne Able was, surrounded with all the comforts of life, the son of a southern banker and cotton planter.

In order to know a man well we must know something about his boyhood days. The photograph of his boyhood home reproduced from a small kodak picture, shows Sidney Thorne Able, a bare legged boy about to enter the Mississippi home in which he lived until he was seventeen years of age, when he came to St. Louis to enter Washington University. In the pony cart is his sister, Elise, now Mrs. George Doling Haynes of Kansas City. Much to the delight of the boy, the home was equipped with a complete gymnasium and with bowling alleys. As a boy he spent much time riding horses and upon Chatam plantation at Erwin, Mississippi, a plantation that extended almost the entire length of and along the north shore of Lake Washington and required over one hundred and twenty-five mules and a hundred negro families for its operation. He also spent many summers in Asheville, North Carolina, and about his mother's old home in Airlie, Halifax county, North Carolina.

Sidney Thorne Able was born in Water Valley, Mississippi, February 24, 1889. His father, George Dudley Able, was cashier of The Bank of Water Valley and a cotton planter. He owned and operated through managers, the Chatam plantation on Lake Washington at Erwin, just south of Greenville, Mississippi. The father, George Dudley Able, was mayor of the city for twelve years and vice president of the American Bankers Association for the state of Mississippi. His mother, Elizabeth Harris Thorne, as will be noted from page 480 of "The History of the Alston Family" was the daughter of Edward Alston Thorne and Alice M. Harris and until her marriage lived in Halifax county, North Carolina, with her parents.

The family estate near Airlie, North Carolina, is known as Prospect Hill. The home is of colonial type and was designed and all the interior woodwork was manufactured and carved in England. It was built by William Williams Thorne, great-grandfather of Sidney Thorne Able in 1789. "The History of the Alstons" traces the family back to William Alston of Saxham Hall, Newton, who was born there in 1537 and buried there January 13, 1617. The Alstons purchased Odell

Castle, which commands a delightful prospect over the beautiful meandering Ouse (County Bedford, England) from the Chetwoodes in 1640. Several of the towers and the walls remain today. The castle contained a number of good paintings, some of which were bought by Sir Thomas Alston in Italy in 1650. The honor of knighthood was first conferred upon Thomas Alston in 1642. (Kimber and Johnson, Baronetage of England, 1771, Volume 1, page 457). And he was afterwards advanced to the higher dignity of a baronet (18 Car 1) (The History of the Alston Family, page 21). The family coat of arms is thus described: "Arms azure, ten stars, 4, 3, 2, 1, Or, Crest on a wreath, a half-moon Argent, charged with a star Or in the Arms, Motto Immotus."

Sidney Thorne Able's paternal grandfather fought in the Civil war on the side of the south, while three of the brothers of such grandparent fought on the northern side. His maternal grandfather, Captain Edward Alston Thorne, fought on the side of the south.

Sidney Thorne Able attended the grade schools in Water Valley, Mississippi, and later attended high school and the Water Valley Military Academy. During several summers he attended summer school and in 1904, at the age of fifteen, was sent from his home in Mississippi to attend Missouri Valley College at Marshall, Missouri, from which he later graduated with the degree of A. B. A short time prior to 1904 his father had served as a delegate to the convention in Fresno, California, for the union of the two great Presbyterian churches and had there met and become acquainted with Dr. William H. Black, president of Missouri Valley College.

Sidney Thorne Able later entered the law department of Washington University, from which he graduated in 1910, at the age of twenty-one years, with the degree of LL. B. In order to graduate from the law department of Washington University each senior is required to write a thesis upon a given subject and a prize is awarded. In 1910 the subject upon which each senior was required to write was "The Extra-Territorial Enforcement of Statutes Imposing Liabilities on Stock Holders." The thesis prize was won by Sidney Thorne Able. The thesis, about a year later, appeared as an article in the Central Law Journal. Sidney Thorne Able was a member of the Gamma Omicron (Washington University) Chapter of the Sigma Nu Fraternity.

In 1906, his father, George Dudley Able, was elected vice-president of The Versailles & Sedalia Railroad Company and treasurer of the Corinth Woolen Mills (now Curlee Clothing Company) and moved from Water Valley, Mississippi, to St. Louis to live. He later became president of the Link Fabric Company of America and is now serving in that capacity.

Sidney Thorne Able took the Missouri bar examinations and after successfully passing them was licensed to practice law and in the fall of 1910 entered the law offices of Fordyce Holliday & White. After serving as an assistant in their offices for a year, to get the experience, he took a position, which paid him a salary of only fifty dollars a month, as an investigator in the St. Louis office of the American Fidelity Company and in less than a year was elevated to the position of counsel for such company for the states of Missouri and Illinois, a position which later paid him five thousand a year for legal services. In April, 1913, he opened his present law offices at 303-5 Pierce building, St. Louis, and shortly thereafter also became counsel for Missouri for the Georgia Casualty



BOYHOOD HOME OF SIDNEY THORNE ABLE IN MISSISSIPPI



LAW LIBRARY OF SIDNEY THORNE ABLE IN ST. LOUIS

Company. In 1915 he started an insurance agency in offices adjoining his law office under the name of the Able Insurance Agency Company, which company was general agent in Missouri for the Georgia Casualty Company, but about a year later he found that this took too much of his time from his law practice and gave it up. From the very start his work has been of the character that required him to be in court almost constantly, which experience enabled him to make the remarkable showing he has made since 1916 as a trial lawyer. He is a member of the St. Louis, the Missouri and the American Bar Associations.

In the fall of 1913 he persuaded Miss Grace Shafer, who was then a sophomore in Bryn Mawr College to postpone temporarily her collegiate work and on February 2, 1914, at the Kingshighway Presbyterian church in St. Louis, they were married. Dr. William H. Black, president of the Missouri Valley College, performed the wedding ceremony. They have three children: Mary Ellen, born September 27, 1915, who has attended Miss Wilson's kindergarten for two years and enters Mary Institute in the fall of 1921; Edward Thorne, born August 21, 1917; and Charles Robert, born December 16, 1918. Mrs. Sidney Thorne Able is now completing her college course. She attended Washington University the year 1919-1920 and the half year ending June, 1921, and will graduate with the degree of A. B., June, 1922. She is a member of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority. They live in the Warwick Court Apartments on the corner of Clara avenue and Kingsbury boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri.



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